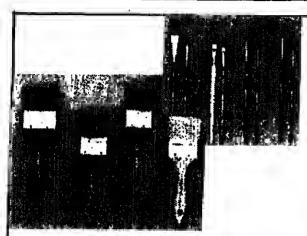


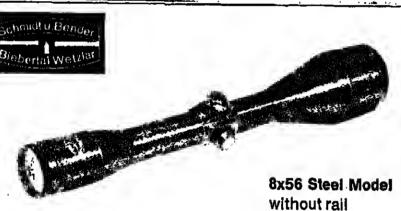
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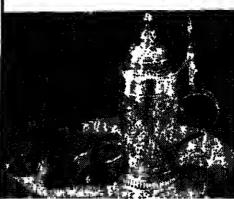
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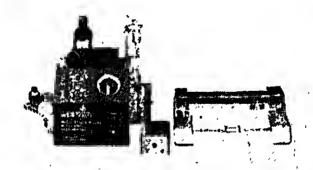


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Sixteenth Year - No. 819 - By eir

C 20725 C

Belgrade CSCE conference fails to meet deadline

fairs of other countries."

The Belgrade conference convened on 4 October to review the 1975 Helslinkl accords will not succeed in resching a conclusion this year - just es Western ond neutral diplomats anticipated during the preparatory conference

They occordingly mode provision for a further session of the conference from inid-January to mid-Februory should delegates foil to reach agreement on a draft final document by 22 December.

The final document has been on the Belgrade agendo for weeks but the conference cannot be said to be anywhere near agreement on a draft version,

The thirty-five delegations have submitted no fewer than 100 proposals, some of which are so diametrically opposed to each other that compromise formulas will not always prove possible, given the varying interests of East Bloc and Western participants.

The Czech and GDR delegations, for Instance, have called for official under-

IN THIS ISSUE

HOME AFFAIRS Lutze sspionsga cese e ssvers blow to Nato

THE ECONOMY Doller's nosadivs hits German axports

Haldelberg estronomars probe sscrets of the Universa

Tato countries are beginning to come to terms with the idea that a fresh

Helsinkl review conference ought to be

Whether the conference is a summit

meeting, as envisaged by Bonn Chancel-

lor Helmut Schmidt, or a gathering of

Foreign Ministers or, Indeed, a combine-

tion of encounters between specialists

Bonn is, however, given to understand

thot its Nato end Common Merket pari-

December talks with Premier Giullo

Andreotti of Italy in Verona, called for a

fresh summit meeting of European

heads of government ha did so to the

turprise of many observers of the politi-

Alois Mertes, a Christion Democratic

Sundestag deputy who is one of the

Bonn Opposition's foreign policy spo-tesmen, referred to the Chancellor's

proposal as a "premature ahot from the

slatement had not been previously ag-

True enough, the Chancellor's public

cal scene.

ners are thinking in terms of o succes-

sor to the current Belgrade conference.

and politicians remains to be seen.

held in 1980 or so 'at political level.'

tion calling for an improvement in working conditions for foreign correspondents and for o freer flow of in-

no longer "intervene in the domestic af-

So It is that the Eastern Bloc, on tho pretext of a gnorontee of security and cooperation in Europe, is calling for the introduction of press censorahip in the West, whereas the non-socialist coun-

of this selfsame censorship in the East. tt goes without saying that these viewpoints will remain unchanged for some time to come - just as it will take time to draft proposols acceptable to all 35 countries represented at the Belgrade

The Soviet Union is keen to bring the proceedings to a conclusion, but it was agreed at the preparatory talks that the elosed until agreement has been reached on a 'substantial' final document and the date and venue of a further review con-

Moscow Is now keen to progress without further delay to sessions at which the draft can be finelised, yet the Soviet delegation, eager though it may be to bring the conference to 8 conclusion, is unwilling to equip the conference with the wherewithal.

This wherewithal, as the West sees it, consists of the full conference and two working parties to edit the draft, plus

Schmidt favours

1980 summit

reed at government level. Yet it is only

fair to add that the Foreign Office has

long been awars of Herr Schmidt's per-

sonal preference for summit meetings

unhampered by what he considers to be

The Foreign Office has also long

CSCE context, a repetition of tha

Chancellor Schmidt agrees with For-

eign Minlater Hans-Dietneh Genseher

that multilateral detente must continue

beyond the current Belgrade CSCE re-

view conference, leading in two and a

half years or so to a new conference.

The aim is to prevent East-West ties

in Europe from becoming mere routine

and ensure that they are always given

fresh political stimulus, to quote o lead-

Besides, well-Informed sources com-

known that the Chancellor favours, in

buresucratic deadweight.

1975 Helsinki summit.

this time at political level.

ing Bonn diplomat.

les to deal with the

Western and neutral countries, on the - principles of other hand, ere backing a Swiss resolucooperation, incluiing measures designed to Inspire confidence;

> - scientific end technological, trade and environmental cooperation; improvements

in individual contries are calling for a gradual relexation tacts and the free flow of Information, and in cultural and educational coopera-

tion. The working parties responsible for These various baskets were, it was decided last summer, to hold their final sessions on 16 December,

In the circumstances it might welt them to get on with the job of formulating drafts, But Eastern Bloc delegations fell unable to agree to this proposal. The fact of the matter is that the

Eastern Bloc countries are finding the negative conclusions reached by the three working parties hard to slomach.

They are not interested in a detailed review of the implementation of the Helsinki accords. What they want is a final document framed in more general terms - end as soon as possible.

ment, the Chancellor only stated in

Verone that a fresh summit conference

At the Nato summit in Brussets e few

days later it transpired that a number of

Foreign Ministers were all in favour of

Herr Schmidt's suggestion, whereas

others would prefer a further CSCE con-

for instence, was one of those who in-

clined towards a Ministerial conference

The current conference, Bonn is con-

vinced, will certainly not end in more

than a gathering of Foreign Ministry

officials. The final communique may not

lovel at which the proposed 'political'

political climste in a year or two's time,"

tn all probability the 1980 conference

will begin with a gatharing of experts

whose consultations will be concluded

by a summit meeting or a meeting of

Bernt Conrad

(Dia Well, 15 Becember 1977)

follow-up conference is to be held.

one Bonn expert notes.

Foreign Ministers.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen,

was conceivable and desirable.

ference at Ministerial level.

rather than o summit meeting.

Siegfried Löffler (Kieler Nachrichten, 14 Oacember 1977)

'Just let me cetch you mentioning human rights again!'
(Carroon: Gabriel Rosy Kleler Nachrichten) Bonn backs anti-terrorist pledge in Belgrade

Il acts of terrorist violence are to be expressly condemned in the final document of the Belgrade CSCE review

The Belgrade communiqué is not only to pillory the use of force by terrorists but also to stale the signatories' intention of backing an international agreement ogainst hostage-taking that is to be proposed to the United Nations.

This was the gist of the proposal submitted to the full session of the Belgrade conference on 14 December by Per Fischer, head of the Bonn delega-

Eighteen Western end neutral countries backed the move unfaiteringly ond a number of other delegations promised support The Eastern Bloc countries, however - and Yugoslavia too - adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

In his address to the conference Herr Fischer noted that the world is confronted by o new form of terrorist resort to crime so dangerous that individual vernments were powerless to deal with singlehan dedly.

"The use of force by terrorists such as the Basder-Meinhol group has reached such proportions in an oge of mobility ond technical perfection that Intergo-

"Then and then only will it be posslble to deal effectively with this new form of International criminal activity.

even include a specific reference to the Over the post decade, Herr Fischer continued, this phenomenon has span-"That, after all, will depend on the

ned the world like a malignant lumour, especially in its most repugnant form, that of taking innocent people hostage. Ir would be incomprehenable, Bonn's

chief delegale claimed, if the Belgrade conference were not to deal with this particulorly dangerous new manifestation of inhumanity, even though it might not

Continued on page 2



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Moscow can clear the air in ties with Bonn

One possibility that is frequently

mooted is that the Soviet Union antici-

pated deriving greater economic benefit

from the 1970 agreement between the

two countries and is correspondingly

This country, however, is Moscow's

major trading partner in the West. Since

the conclusion of the agreement the vo-

lume of trade between the two countries

has increased fivefold, totalling 12,000

Over the next five years the Soviet

Union reckons the volume of trade

could increase by a further 100 per cent,

so disappointment is surely unwarranted.

Another suggestion occasionally made

in that the Kremlin is irritated by this

country's attitude on human rights. The

truth of the matter is that Bonn's dele-

gation at the Belgrade conference has

ahown such diptomacy and circumapec-

tion that any further bowing and scrap-

ing would only lay this country open to

allegations of abject obeisance from

Last but not least there is talk of a

general malaiae in view of the deadlock

in ties between Bonn and Moscow. A

man who should know what he is talk-

ing about is Valentin Falin, the Soviet

ambassador in Bonn, and he says that

ties between Moscow and Bonn are no

THE THING. MIT PURE HOLES THAT TELE-

tions between this country and the Sovi-

et Union are splendid when compared

Missed opportunities are always regret-

table, but otherwise the situation would

not appear to be so bad. Let us by all

means try to make as good a job as pos-

sible of relations between our two coun-

tries but surely we may be satisfied that

the Soviet Union thinks no worse of us

then of Britain and France, its wartime

opportunities bave been missed.

other Western countries.

Franco-Soviet ties.

million deutschmarks laat year.

disappointed.

Relations with the Soviet Union have half the headlines again, what with the further postponement of Mr Brezhnev's long-overdue return visit to Bonn and the announcement that Willy Brandt, who was to have held talks with the Soviet lesder in Moscow en route to Tokyo in a bld to boost detente, need no longer bother.

Even if the encounter between Mr Brezhnev and Herr Brandt had to be cancelled at the last minute because of ill-health on the part of the Soviet teader, which seems more than likely to have been the case, and even if the meeting takes plece a few deys later than originally evisaged the delay will still have been embarragging.

Everyone seems to agree that a chili has set in on relations between Bonn and Moscow, although no one will venture to suggest with any certainty what may have been responsible.

Bonn in Belgrade

Continued from page 1

be in a position to resolve specific mea-

The Bonn delegation was disappointed that its resolution on hostage-taking, No. 92 on the conference agenda, was not endorsed by an even larger number of countries including those of Fastern

Herr Fischer nonetheleas expressed the liope that the contents of the proposal would meet with the approval of

The French expressed "great synipatby and support" for Bonn's resolution but did not sign it In view of their own recent experience with the kidnapping of French nationals by Polisario guerrillas in the Sahara.

France was keen to incorporate in the draft a condemnation of "all kinda of hostage-taking."

Delegates from a number of Eastern Bloc countries voiced misgivings. The Hungariana and Czechs, for instance, noted that in any discussion of this issue mention ought to be made of aircraft hljacking.

They were far from happy that hijackers were granted political asylum and even given a bero'a welcome in a number of countries. A consenaus on terrorism could hardty be expected until a change came about in this state of af-

The Yugoslev delegate termed this country'a proposal a "uaeful groundwork" and announced his intention of moving an amendment requiring all countries to treat with the full rigour of the law groups of exides who were precountries.

Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia called for the participation of all Mediterranean countries. Including those in North Africa and the Middle East, in the security policy talks that concerned them.

This country and three other Western delegations backed Madrid as the venue of o future CSCE review conference. Vienno and Malta are also in the run-Olaf ihlau

(Saddeutsche Zellung, 15 December 1977)

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Willy Brandt, whose pioneering work in this sector can hardly be denied, will be able to tell the Soviet leader - assuming they meet - that Bonn need not have sn uneasy conscience.

political relations is to blame for the current trough of low pressure in ties between Bonn and Moacow.

Above all the Soviet Union must come to realize that it is unlikely to gain in credibility as a consequence of advocatling further progress towards detente on the one hand while on the other responding to each and every difficulty in East-West tles by launching propagands broadsides against the harmless policy on Berlin pureued by the Bonn govern-

Instead of lamenting missed opportunities in ties between Bonn and Moscow the Soviet Union would do better to show some sign of its own goodwill.

Federal Republic of Germany.

better and no worse than Anglo-Soviet or The two countries can coexist end get on with each other well enough without Surely this is a commant worth bearsigning, these relatively minor agreements, of course, but the Kremlin's refusal to come to terms, which cannot be viewed separately from the repeated with what they were prior to the 1970 agreement. He adds, however, that many postponement of Mr Brezhnev's visit is

> There is no real reason why relations between this country and the Soviet Union should deteriorate. But Intergovernmental ties can take a turn for the worse as a result of mere verbiage, so delicately can they respond to variations

should this of all countries be Moscow's favourite in the West? Aspects of mutuai political relations that necessitated normalisation have been normalised.

direct vote The overall climate of international

The Kremlin has been taken very

much out of its stride by the human rights debate, but it will have to learn to live with it or at least not to dismiss it as a mere tactical ploy on the West's

The readiest opportunity of so doing would be to sign the long-overdue agreements on scientifie and technological cooperation, mutual legal assistance and cultural exchanges, all of which are ready and waiting to be signed but hava been shelved because Moscow refuses to allow the terms of the agreements to apply to West Berlin as well as to the

bound to give rise to speculation.

It would be good if Mr Brezhnev were to clear the air. Claus Preller (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 December 1977)

Bonn keen to aid a Portugal intent on economic stability

Bonn was recently termed the back-bone of Portugal by a leading Portuguese diplomat. This may be an exaggeation yet Bohn's attitude has indeed contributed much towards the consolidation of democracy in Portugal,

The importance Portugal attaches to relations with this country was indicated by the fact that President Eanes chose to go ahead with his State visit to the Federal Republic despite the parliamentary crisis back home.

'The Portuguese head of State's first and foremost aim was to secure German ald for Portugal's siling economy, and in talka with politicians, industrialists and trade union leaders he encountered a great deal of understanding for his country's position.

Private industry in this country is prepared to step up its investment in Portugal; while Bonn is to increase capital, technological and arms valde to its Nato ally.

The volume of privete investment so far testifles to confidence in Portuguese democracy. Last year private investment increesed by 120 to 430 million deutsch-

Economic aid is subject to a proviso. however. Portugal its currently running an inflation rate of 28 per cent and must set about balancing its budget and

Merio Soures' Socialist minority government came to grief on economic policy, so Bonn will be paying careful attention to the economic policies puteued by the new government in Lisbon.

This country may be relied on to back to the hilt any attempt by the Portiguese to help themselves. Much of the credit will be due to President Ramalho Eanes, who has created an extremely favourable impression in Bonn.

Werner Bollmann (Stultgarter Nachrichten, 16 December 1977)

Britain delays European

Joint direct elections to the Europe, Parliament, which were to have be held next May or June, will have to postponed - probably until 1979

This is the upshot of the defest of fered at Westminster by the bid to the Britain's 81 European MPs by Dioge tional representation in regional in rather than by the traditional first po the-post method in single cost tuencles.

The Bill was moved by Labout Hos. altated by their parliamentary part in the Liberals, but defeated by a major of Tones and a substantial number if Labour MPs.

This outcome can hardly have one as much of a surprise, so Mr Callaghan government can fairly be scused i dragging its feet on setting a bounds commission to work on drawing up is ropean constitutencies.

Britain may talk in terms of an until need for parliamentary control of Co mon Markat officials in Brussels but it British are evidently not in such a hom after all.

This delay is irksome and care not be taken to ensure that joint dired ixtions to the European Parliament and postponed in definitely.

The defeat at Westminster may be due in part to British dissetisfaction with life in the EEC, but it also ha domestic reasons and Mr Callaghan will not be too upaet at having sustained t parliamentary defeat on this particular Issue. Britein's Tory Opposition 16 mains in favour of the first-past-the-pel principle because proportional representation would stand to benefit the Liber ala, and probably at the Tories' expense

From the Labour point of view p endorsement of proportional representtion for elections to the European Puliament would heve imposed e bunks in another respect.

It would have meant bolding the tions next May or June as originally E viasged, which would have reminded to electorate that Labour opinion is at vided on the Common Market as area was, with possibly fateful consequents at a subsequent general election.

For tactical reasons Mr Callaghan is bound to be in favour of keeping !! European elections and the next Britis general election as far apart as possible.

· Europe is the loser. At a time with ilttle progress towards European intertion seems likely Europeans had hope that direct elections to the European Parliament would have testified to say forward. (Der Tagesspiegel, 15 December [97]

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HOME AFFAIRS

Lutze espionage case a severe blow to Nato



The Lutze spy case comes as a severe blow to the security of Neto in general and this country in particuler. Lothar-Erwin and Renate Lutze were arrested on I June 1976 but the seriousness of the affair has only been made public over the past few days.

When the Lutzes end Jürgen Wiegel were arrested, the late Slegfried Buback as director of public prosecutions said that this was en important case "in which major sccrets had been betrayed." He said that it raised the question of whether this country's security was guarantced.

Herr Buback'a successor, Kurt Rebmann, considers that the military consequences of the case ere more serious than in the Guillaume effair. (Guillaume was e GDR spy attached to Chancellor Brandt's staff. His discovery led to Willy Brandt's resignation.)

One has to ask how documents from the state prosecutor's office could come Into the possession of Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, which first revealed how serious the effair was. Defence Minister Georg Leber (SPD) has stated that the leak to the FAZ was as scrious as the secrets case itself. He has instituted legal and disciplinary proceedings

One must also ask why the Minister of Defence took so long to realise the seriousness of the case, indeed that he ranking Ministry official to take docufirst learnt ebout its extent from the

DR agent Renate Lutze was given e

post es eccretary in the Ministry of

Defence at a time when there was en

officiel policy of not taking on any new

Frau Lutze's former colleaguea claim

to know why an exception was made in

her case - her "speciel reletionehlp and

good contects' with Ministerial director

Until the spy-ring wes uncovered,

Herbert Laaba, a former confident of

Chancellor Schmldt et the Ministry of

Defence, was one of the most influential

Renate Lutze, one of the GDR'a top

agents, was arrested in June last year.

She began her Bonn career in the Bun-

deshaus restaurant. From 1973 onwards,

she worked as a secretary in the welfare

department of the Defence Ministry,

where Laabs was head of department.

Before this appointment, Renete Lutze

hed worked as a secretery for Laebs

when he was head of eteff, under

Renate Lutze had previously worked

es e secretery for Defence Minletry offi-

cial Herr Vogel and then for state secre-

tary Berkhan, who is now the Bundes-

tag's armed forces commissioner, or om-

name of Ubelacker when she first start-

cd in the Ministry of Defence in 1968.

For nine years, Frau Lutze, who is now

37, passed on information on the Bun-

deswehr and Nato to the Eastern Bloc

Frau Luize worked under her maiden

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt.

Laeba, her boss.

budsman.

every week.

men in the Ministry.

FAZ reports. Did he rely for too long on the competence and thoroughness of his subordinatas in the Miniatry?

The secrets revealed are highly important a fact which will no doubt ensure that Defenca Ministry officials will have a number of aleepless nights in the weeks to come.

The secrets passed on to the GDR Include an assessment of the Nato "Wintex" exercises, an analysis of cnemy military strength, and a critique of weaknessea in the Nato defence system. The secrets themselves are of less importance than the Insight they give the Warsaw Pact countries into the way Nato works and is organised.

Renate Lutze worked as secretary to the head of the welfare department at the Ministry of Defence. Her head of department was Ministerial director Herbert Laaba. Her husband worked as en assistant in the armaments department, Jürgen Wiegel, as registrar and archivist In the naval section, had access to classified material.

This trio of spies worked in excellent conditions. They had access to more than a thousand documenta marked "top

Frau Lutze had access to her boss's special safe and apart from this she was eble to get hold of top secret material elsewhere. This is a fact which has caused widespread indignation in Bonn.

Ministerial director Laabs has already strigted out as a scapegoat and accused of negligence. On the other hand, it seems unreasonable to expect a highments out of the safe and bring them to

. Herr Laabs can also point to the fact that Renate Lutze had been vetted and classified as "accurity level 2" which mesnt that she could be entrusted with top secret material.

colleagues himself. In most offices, thia

is the job of secretaries and messengers.

top secret material.

He had repeatedly asked the security scrvices to check on his secretary and her contacts but had never at any siege been informed that she was a security

The arrest of the three sples in June last year was more a matter of chance than of specific investigation. Their case came to light in connection with another case that was being investigated.

However, it is only natural to ask what strategic papers, documents on Bundeswehr alarm planning, the blueprint for the development of a new tank and an assessment the enemy's strengths and weaknesses wera doing in the wolfare department's safc.

If we look et the organisational structure of the Ministry we will find the enswer. The Minlatry of Defence heads of department form a council whileh also advises the Minister. This means that each head of department has access to his colleague's papers.

These papers are regularly passed around emong heads of department. Ministry of Defence officials with have to ask themselves whether such a spread of too secret material is really necessary

This spy affair will clearly lead to political controversy, as the first reactions from the CDU/CSU Opposition already indicate. The target for their attack will not necessarily be Defence Minister Georg Leber, as one might expect. It even be Chancellor Helmut could Schmidt himself.

Ministerial director Laabs, who has been suspended, has asked for disciplihimself. He was a top Defence Ministry official when Helmut Selimidt was Minister of Defence. Wolfgang Fechner

(Ocutsches Aligenieines Sonntegsbiett, 12 December 1977)

Renate Lutze's nine years as a super-spy

Frau Lutze comes from Brandenburg nesr Berlin. She came to this country In 1959. Her first job was with a Bonn publishing firm. After six years she got a job as a secretary in the Bundeshaus and started making contacts with politi-

She got married, In 1973 to Lothar-Erwin Lutze, who had previously served in the Bundeswehr for four years, inwhich time ha got no higher then the rank of lance-corporal. Renate saw to it that he got a job in the Ministry of Defence, where he worked until they were both arrested in June 1976. At the time of his arrest Lutze was in the ar-

While Renate Lutze was concentrating on the top secret documents in Herr Laabs' speciel safe, her husband Lother-Erwin was finding out all he could ebout the West's armements. The Ministry of Defence orders and buys arms from ordnance manufacturors.

Herr Lutze hed eccess to accret material here and elso to incoming and outgoing mail. Thenka to him, the Eastern Bloc also behefited from the results of research by arme compenias financed by

the Bonn government to the tune of millions of deutschmarks.

Nato research projects are also dealt with In Lothar-Erwin Lutze's department. One of his colleagues recalls: "Lutze spoke English well, and I always used to wonder why he spent so much time studying the reports on development projects."

At this time the Bonn government commissioned from domestic manufecturers research work on tank construction and electronics and it has since become clear that the resulta of this reaesrch were Immediately passed on to East Berlin. Lutze hed previously worked in the personnel section of the Ministry where he hed access to Bundeswehr

The two agents then brought a third Into their operation - Jürgen Wiegel, who, ilke Lothar Lutze, comes from Bad Kreuznach and was with him in the Bundeswehr. It was Renete who helped Wiogel get his job! in the Ministry of

Wiegel worked in the secret registry naval command, where all the main documents on navel defence ere kept. Wiegel worked as e spy, together with the Lutzes, for about seven years, Before this, he had worked as a civilian employee for the Federal Border Patroi.

Jürgen Wiegel confessed shortly after his arrest last year, and it was largely his evidence which incriminated the Lutzes. M. Schell/M. Vielahi

(Die Wett, 14 December 1977)

Spy case puts Georg Leber on the spot

The Lutze spy affair is the second major crisis Defence Minister Georg Leber has had to face in the last year (the first was the case of Bundeswehr generals Krupinskt end Franke).

Herr Leber probably finds It highly Ironical that be enjoys such a reputation in Nato whereas at home he is coming under increasing pressure and criticism.

Yet it does not look as if Georg Leber intends to give up. He infonned the defence committee of the Bundestag set up to investigate the Lutze affair that he could only answer their questions for fifty minutes. After this he had other appointments. Leber is clearly operating on the principle of "business as usual."

The question being asked in political circles in Bonn is whether Leber can keep this up. It is quite eleer that he is "politically responsibla" for everything that happens in his Ministry. The Defence Minister Is, ultimately, answerable to the people and its elected representatives in the Bundestag.

On the other hand, Leber's even of responsibility is so vast that the question must be asked whether he can reasonably be expected, as en individual, to keep cheek of everything that is going on within it. The Bundeswellr consists of 490,000

soldiers, plus 170,000 civilian employees in the Bundeswehr administrative service. This means that it is the "biggest service industry" in Europe. The Ministry of Defence has an an-

nual budget of well over DM 30,000 mile-out of which national and international investments are made on a scale with which few multinational firms could compete.

Given the size of the Ministry, it is clear that there has to be a strict division of labour. Herr Leber has three state secretaries, two of them civil servants and one an MP.

Helinut Fingerhut, a civil servent, is responsible for administration. This includes personnel, the budget, the administration and law department, the accommodation end bitleting department end the welfare department.

Herbert Laabs was head of the welfare depertment. On the advice of his friends Laabs has applied for leave and asked for disciplinary proceedings to be taken against him.

The other civil eervant as state secretary is ex-General Karl Schnell, who ie responsible for armaments and military policy. Andreas von Bülow has been perliamentary state secretary for over a year now. His job is to watch over the military lesdership and meintaln contact with the Bundestag.

Georg Leber "runs" the Ministry with the help of this group, which meets frequently but irregularly. The inspectorgeneral of the Bundeswehr is also in the group. The Minister takes binding decislous within this group, if necessary gainst the majority of its members. This is what is meant by Leber's "political reaponsibility," which is final.

Whether the Minister should take the onsequences for the fact that one of hia aubordinetes allowed a secretary occess to a safe containing state secreta is a matter for debate. And there is no doubt that the question will be heatedly debated in the Bundestag in the next few days.

Rüdiger Moniac

(Die Weil, 14 December 1977)



THE LAW

Legislation strictly limited in use in the fight against terrorism

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Gesetzesschraube, or legislintlye turn of the screw, is a much-younted figure of speech in the context of parliamentary moves to prevent terrorism. But it is not a particularly apt simile.

After all. it is not as if a new Bill were passed in Bonn every day, gradually eroding civil libertles.

Instead, legislators have more or less been chasing their own tells in debates - except in connection with the controversial Contact Ban Act, which was

Bar Association denies civil liberties claim

peaking on behalf of members the prealdent of the Bar Association, Dr Helmut Wagner, rebutted the suspicion expressed by segments of the foreign presa in connection with terrorism whereby civil liberties are in jeopardy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr Wagner, whose association encompasses about 20,000 of this country's 30,000 lawyers, voiced his elarm at a few scattered lawyers, who are generally considered outsiders, receiving more ettention than the majority.

The president of the Bar Association (he is also vice-president of the Union International des Avocats, one of the tions, and member of the Commission Consultative, which was founded for the purpose of dealing with problems of the legal profession in the EEC), expressed his appreliension that much of the mutual faith and cooperation on an international scale could auffer from such distortions of facts.

He criticised ebove all the fact that such accusations were emotional and that they lacked a basis in fect.

Supported by research surveys, among them one by the Max Planck Institute of Foreign and International Penal Law. Freiburg. Dr Wagner pointed out that supervision of verbal communication between defence counsel and client, as called for by the CDU/CSU, is permissibla in Italy, Holland, some Swiss cantons, Sweden and Denmark - at least during the preliminary investigation.

in England, Wales, and Austris e visual observation of verbal contacts is

Dr Wagner stressed in this connection that the Bar Association is adamant in rejecting any control of privileged conversation.

The possibility of barring from the court proceedings a lawyer suspected of consplracy, which has been in effect in this country since 1974 end which is to be tightened up in the wake of suti-terronst legislation, is also permissible in virtually all European countries.

In Holland, Switzerland England impeding the course of justice is another ground for the exclusion of a lewyer. But this has slways been a controversial issue in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In most other countries, defence ettorneys can elao be barred from a trial on grounds of ebusing their privileges or contempt of court.



passed during the recent emergency to prevent contacts between lawyers and their termrist clients.

It would seem that our legislators, in the dispute shout legal details, are shout to lose sight of a number of fundamental principles. Essentially, what is involved in the whole process is the borderline usefulness of legislation.

And yat, the image of the screw, disregarding its use in polemics, is apt up to a point and should be borne in mind before the next round of legislative efforts in the terrorism sector is unhered

Notwithstanding all riska inherent in applying technical similes to an ethical and legal question, anti-terrorist legislation is already in the very centre of borderline usefulness where Improved functioning threatens to tum Into zero functioning - an area in which (in terms of constitutionality) the potential profit to be derived is out of proportion to the

There is for instance the controversial Contact Ban Act, the tactical use of which in a case of kidnapping, though seemingly evident, is overestimated by

No-one can seriously doubt that this

a liberal and constitutional State. Even the nation's highest courts frown upon this law - both so far as the letter of the law and so far as its application are

Does not the aura of scandal associated with Stammheim gaol, Stuttgart, prova that as a result of unimaginable sloppiness the law has proved as ineffectual as an over-tightened screw?

Was this pitlful result worth the stakes? In any event, it would seem pointless and meaningless to react to the contention that the sum total of our laws is utilised and applied to an extent of only 80 per cent by tightening up by 25 per cent in order to reach 100 per

But above all we must not concentrate all our altention on the latent application deficit but rather on a risk of an entirely different kind. The more a lsw touches upon tha very core of constitutionality the more must our legislators be eble to rely on the fact that such laws are applied with the greatest of care

And yet we must ask ourselves whather this very prerequisits is not problematic in itself. Is it perhaps not so that we resort to such delicate laws only in situations where there can be no guarantee that they will be epplied with dctachment and precision?

The draft tawa now being debated give rise to all aorts of reservationa. Thus for instance the search of a whole hou ing block without Individual search an rants can only lead to risky situations

Quite apart from the fact that such measure, in the course of which some 1.000 apartments might be searched though any one of them could harbon hesvily armed terrorist group, can see take place as inconspicuously as week be necessary, who is to guarantee at bear the responsibility for possible left panic reactions on the part of s police man or on the part of a perfectly in cent family?

Why must barring a defence attente from one trisl (for which there mer in legal terms, certainly be better settions) now be burdened with the 165. tional question whether even a less degree of susplcion should suffice a strip the ettorney of his mandate?

So far, the more stringent applicate of such legislation has not led to the conviction of a single lawyer thus band

Why does the Opposition penisti its demands for supervision of priviled conversation between lawyer and that It justified the Contact Ban Adh pointing out that even the most home rable of lawyers cannot interpret consirative codes. Is now an overtaxed nin expected to be in a position to do w?

Not only are such laws problemates themselves, but they elso provide 170 fect vehicle for agitation - as for itstance in connection with the protect that the traditional 24-hour detention's doubled, and that merely for the pupose of identification.

The warning might not be heeded in the tug-of-war between the political parties, but it is nevertheless true that only one more tum of the screw will suffict to render it ineffectual. Roben Leicht

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 12 Occember 1977)

■ INDUSTRY

Unions and employers at daggers drawn in printing industry wage talks

bservers of the latest round of wage negotiations between the employers and the unions in the printing industry may, at first sight, be inclined to dismiss the tough talking and even threats on both sides as typical of such negotia-

No. 819 - 25 December 1977

In fact, the anger each side has displayed at the intransigent position adopted by the other la quite genuine and not just a device to rouse the solidarity of union or employers' association

The main Issue in the present round is not, in fact, higher pay, but job protection. Rationalisation in the printing Industry is going to mean the loss of another 30,000 jobs.

New forms of technology are revolutionising the printing industry. In the past, large number of compositors have been needed to set type. This work will now be done by computers. In a few years' time, most printing and newspaper firms will have special screens Into which texts are fed and edited. Once the article is ready, the "expose" button will be pressed and the article will be photoset. The article is then glued on to a side-frame. The pages are photographed and put on to a printing block which then goes into the rotation machine.

The employers' organisations (The Federal Printing Association, the Federal Association of Newspaper Publishers, the Association of German Magazine Publishers) and the unions involved (the Print and Paper Union, the Commerce, Canking and Insurance Union, the German Clerical Union and the Gemian Association of Journalists) are so far agreed on one point only: that the introduction of new technology in the printing industry cannot and must not be stopped.

As soon as it comes to the social effects of rationalisation, the opinions of capital and labour differ considerably. What is to become of the highly skilled printing workers whosa services will no longer be required in future?

The employers have put the following draft proposal to the unions: in certain firms preference will be given to skilled workers, employees and compositors who have been made redundant by the introduction of the naw technology. These men and women will then feed end operate the computerised setting

The Print and Paper Union (IG Druck und Papler) does not consider this a genuine job guarantee. The snag in the employers' proposal is that "this preferential treatment does not mean much if there are no longer any skilled printing workers on the company's

The result is that after a transition psriod journalists will feed their texts into the machines or else this job will ba done by lower-pald part-time workers. This is what the unions fear and the employers themselves acknowledge that this is what will happen. The Print and Papar Union's meln preoccupation is to protect its members' slatus and wage

In its draft wage sgreement, the union demands that skilled printing workers alone should be allowed to feed and oparate the text end layout machines and that these workers should be pald

Jumpin as Rimpschare. the normal skilled worker's rate plus tha ususi sllowences. The unions argue that slthough the sctting mschine liss been repisced by screen terminals, the operator's responsibility has, if snything, in-

The employers dissgree on this point. In sn internal information brochure for Its members, the Federal Printing Assoclation maintains that the operation of the acreen terminals, writing plus feeding in the text, involves little more than using a "more sophisticated typewriter." They claim that compositors working at present rates of pay on these new machines would be the equivalent of the stoker on electric trains, a kind of fifth wheel to the cart who has to be "carrled' despite the technological progress which has made him superfluous. The employers go on to say that if they accepted the print unions' proposals, it would only mean "hidden unemploy-

Another contentious issue in the present wage negotiations is the health of screen terminal operators. The Federal

Print Association (Bundesverband Druck) describes these terminals as "fascluating toys" and would like to see them installed in all newspaper and magazine editorial offices. The Print and Paper Union, on the

other hand, does not find these torminals at all "fascinsting." As evidence that this new technology is by no means as perfect as the print bosses crack it up to be, they cita statements by workers who have already been operating such terminsls. They say that this kind of work puts the operatora under considerable stress. Anyone operating these machines for more than eight hours will find his concentration reduced at the end of this time. The Print and Paper Union goes on to say that many terminal operators also complained of headachas and sore The only way the unions see of ensur-

lug humanc working conditions for the operators of these machines is a thirtyfive hour week and a paid extra break of twenty minutes. The employers are in principle prepared to make concessions here. They have proposed a five minute break every hour or a fifteen minute break every two hours. However, the employers completely

reject the union demand for a thirty five hour week. The Federal Print Association consider the question of a shorter

working week to be an overall economie one. It is a highly controversial issue, and the employers make no secret of the fact that do they do not went to act a precedent for the rest of industry in giving way to demands for a thirty-five

In the seven rounds of negotistions up to now, both stdcs have tried to resch some kind of compromise or rapprocliement, but without success. The

arbitration procedure also failed. The employees' organisations cite the exampla of negotiations conducted on the same issues in Sweden end Hollend and demand that their draft proposals form the basis of further negotistions with the employars. So far there have already been over a hundred spontaneous atoppsges all over the country - and uninistaksble sign that the vast majority of print workers support the union

At s joint meeting of the Print and Paper Union's executive and its centrol wage-negotiating committee in Frankfurt recently, the union leadership was authorised to prepare for a full-scale strike.

Here, much depends on the attitude of the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, the Trades Union Confederation, who would hava to provide most of the finance for such a strike - the Print and Paper Union's coffers are more or less empty after last year's strike, when the union paid 33 million deutschmarks in strike pay alonc.

The Print and Paper Union now wants to strengthen its position by increasing union dues and cutting down Jürgen Schenk

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 December 1977)

here are few industrics in which re-L lations between employers and unions are as strained as in printing This is partly because of the after-effects of last year's printers' strike in the Federal Republic of Germany. On the other hand, the Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier (Printing and Paper Trade Union) makes no bones whatever about defending the interests of its members up to the hilt. It has tenified the employers and certain sections of the public with demands for what amount to a complete restructuring of the present economic system in this country.

One such demand was the proposal, rassed at the union conference in October, that privately owned newspapera should be nationalised on lines similar those of the television stetions, which are public corporations and "advertising pools" created.

Another factor in the deterioration of relations between employers and unlons is the difficult negotiations on the introduction of new technology in the print and newspaper industry. These negotlations have been going on for over a

Last month the unions declared that negotiations had broken down, Since, then there have been token strikes, over- isis' Union (DJU) and the German Wribans and works to rule on occa- ters' Association (VS). sions. This has hit newspeper publishers particularly hard. It was this group which auffered most from the 1976 printers' strike.

Observers consider that Detlef Hensche is tile man behind the print union's present hard line. Hensche has been a member of the union executive for two years. Union boss Leonitard Msinlein recruited him bscause he needed an intellectual in the executive who could get on well with the German Journal-

Print union hardliner Hensche



Detlef Hansche

Hensche, who has a doctorate in law. previously spent four years in the social policy department of the DGB (German Federation of Trades Unions) executive. He is the theorist in the leadership of the union, which consists of himself Malilein and wage-negotietion expert Erwin Ferlemann.

Hensche's opinions are hardly compatible with the principles of a free market economy based on private enterpriso system. He provides the Ideological

underpinning for the union's conflict strategy. He wants a completely different system, with State-controlled investment, in which workers and trade unionists have more power than at present. Hensche uses the union's newspaper as a platform for his views. On the other hand he is not a tribune of the people - he was comparatively quiet at the union conference.

The employers' tactic of branding Hensche as a bogeyman and extremis has so far rebounded in their faces end only served to increase his union's solidartty with him. More votes were cast for hun than for any other executive member at the recent union conference.

It is probably premature et thia stage to see Hensche as the successor to Mehjein, who is himself not an uncontroversial figure. Hensche's comparative youth - he is not yet forty - and his intellectual manner do not help and will probebly prevent his rise to the highest position in the union in the near future.

The course of the forthcoming wage negotiations in which the union will be trying to reduce the negative effects of the new electronic systems for compositors, printers and journalists, will show how much weight the verious wings within the union carry.

Hensche advocales a hard Ilna on this necessary, Ferlemann, who is more pragmatic, is following a more conciliatory course and is trying to reach a mutually acceptable compromise.

At the moment it looks as if Hensche has more support within the print union Itself, whereas Feriemann has the DGB and the other major trades unions on his Wolfgang Helmer

(Frankfurlet Aligemeine Zettuog für Deutschland, 7. December 1977

The Bonn Ministry of Justice has L undertaken e comprehensive comparison of the criminal trial defence counsel's legal position in ten West European countries in order to refute allegationa that democratic rights are being eroded in this country.

The comparison arrives et the conclusion that none of these countries is prepared to forgo the Instrument of barring defence counsel from a case if their further participation in a trial disrupts due process of law.

The atudy also shows that attorneyclient contacta can be curtailed in certain circumstances abroad as well.

In this country defence counsel can be barred from a trial if he is suspected of heving aided or abetted the accused and in cases of conspiracy involving certain apecific crimes as well as In cases where the lawyer's contact with his client places prison security in considerable jeopardy as a result of the attorney's strongly suspected abuse of his privileg-

- According to Belgian law sn attorney can be excluded from e trisl if he is seriously suspected of heving participated in or abetted a crime. A 'contact ban' may also be imposed in cases where an attorney is suspected of abusing his contact with the accused for the purpose of committing a crime and in cases of divulging classifled Informetion.
- In Denmark draft legislation provides for the exclusion of an attorney when his participation in a trial

Defence counsel retain wide-ranging leeway, Ministry survey claims

excluded if he commits acts aimed at obscuring the facts.

- In Englend and Wales e lawyer can be excluded if there la evidence that he has committed a crime in collusion with the aecused. He carı aiso ba barred from the proceedings if, by smuggling messages out of prison, he hampers the due procesa of law or if he abuses his privileged contact with the accused for the purpose of perpetrating crimes.
- · According to French law en attorney can be barred from court proceedings if he has severely violated the code of legal ethics and if auch a violation constitutes e crime. This applies particularly in cases where there is severe suspicion that the lawyer is in cahoots berred from a trial in cases of punishable contempt of court,
- In Italy en attorney must be barred from a trial If he is the subject of criminal Investigation, especially in conneetlon with the crime alleged to have been committed by the accussd. If a lawyer commits a crime during e trial, he can be sentenced on the spot and thus barred from eppearbig.
- In Holland a lawyar can be berred if "becomes unterreble." By the terms of he has aided and abetted e criminal and if existing legislation a lawyer can also be he has abused his privileged contact with

the accused for the purpose of committing a crime. There are no codified nom govarning the exclusion of a lawyer. In Austria, too, the exclusion da

attorney suspected of collusion with ? accused is not codified, but theoretical it is held that in this instance he should be barred. If the lawyer commits a cist while a trial is in progress he can't sentenced on the spot and thus exclude from further participation.

- In Sweden a lawyer can be band. If he is decined unfit to plesd in con-This contingency arises if he has aided and abetted e crime and if he has seerely abused his privileged contact with the accused for the purpose of commit ting erimes.
- In Switzerland a lawyer can be a. cluded if he has alded and shelled? crima and if he has ebused his privite ed contact with the accused for the parpose of committing other crimes.

In comparison with our own, most countries under review boast surprising restrictive measures by which to exercise control over defence counsel.

The attorney's contact with his cha can be restricted to such an extent the their correspondence is subjected to controls, thet visits ere delayed and contra sations controlled, es in Italy, Holland Austria, Sweden and Switzerland.

France has the reletively most liber legisletion in this respect and continue between accused and his attorney can no way be restricted after the first inte rogation of the accused by the example ing magistrate. Werner Boliman (Stultgarler Nachrichten, 10 December 16

THE ECONOMY

Dollar's nosedive hits German exports

The US dollar, which has been weak nities are curtailed still further and if for some time, has now begun tumbling on foreign exchange markets.

Only a few weeks ago, during his visit to Bonn, US Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal gave assurances that his government would attempt to stabllise the dollar. But now the US government and the Federal Reserve Bank are stdnding by idly as the dollar keeps hurtling downward.

It would seem that the world's most mighty economic power is not in a position to pay its foreign trade bill. The current account deficit, which has reached the staggering figure of 30,000 million dollars this year, is a dark cloud hanging over the American aky.

A goodly proportion of this deficit (some 20,000 million dollara) is due to oll imports. Considering the size of the deflett dollar purchases on the foreign exchange markets are rather ineffectual. and it is impossible to forecast what is

This uncertainty has become the prime risk factor today, making it virtually impossible to prognosticate for

Weshington has for some time been prodding the Bonn government to contribute more towards boosting the international economy, yat now the Cartar administration has permitted the international monetery order to become totally unset without doing anything to counter this development

Monetary uncertainty and the risk it entails for our export business have all but eliminated any inclination to invest.

The abrupt and masaive devaluation of the doller - or revaluation of the deutschmark - has dealt a severa blow to the development of export business, which is vital for this country's economy. On it we had pinned our hopes,

Equally dangerous is the thus engendered cheapness of imports, which is tantamount to importing unemployment.

Foreign competition on homemarkets has even in past years hit certain of the domestic industries hard. They are now losing ground on their own home markets and might even go to the wall.

taking jobs with them. All this can hardly be intended as America's contribution towards curing the West's economy. If we permit this development to continue unchecked, the flow of German capital to the United States will increase, thus reducing the

growth rate of the economy atill further. It must be made absolutely clear that if there is any chance at all of engendering more economic growth and thus reducing unemployment and preserving our social achievements, then only via atepping up exports and only by the opening up of new merkets and the development of now products.

It is the capital goods industry in particular which makes or breaks an economy and whose production capacities are largely unutilised today. It is in this industry that the die will be cast - and it is an industry which depends heavily on exports.

Mechanical engineering, for instance, the largest group in this sector, musi find markets abroad for more then two thirds of its output.

In other words, if our export opportu-

our industry, which is burdened and weakened by the world's highest wage costs, is hampered as a result of the high exchange rate of the deutschmark. we shall be hit in the most vital and vulnerable spot.

In 1977, the volume of exports in real terms will probably have risen by a mere four or five per cent inatead of by the nine per cent originally predicted by the Advisory Council of Economic Experts, or Five Wise Men.

We have already noliceably suffered on foreign markets where the decisive element in competition is the price rather than quality, and there was clearly a retrogressive tendency this year as regards Germany's share in world trade.

Up to now business has coped rather well with the stesdily rising value of the deutschmark on International foreign exchange markets.

But whether we weather such fluctuations or not depends on how thay occur and what is happening right now ta simply too much and can lead to a collapse.

Since the beginning of 1976 the deutschmark has gained more than twenty per cent on the dollar. All we need now is excessive wage desis next year and bankruptcles and lobless figures will reach proportions which only a short while ago no-one would have considered

It is concelvable that the dollar's tumbling will be halted temporarily, as happened last July. But the trend is unmistakeable, and it points steadily

The reason for this development is of a atructural nature and it will be Imposaible to remedy the aituation without drastic energy-saving measures in the United States. But hardly anybody belleves that America will succeed in this department.

If the present exchange rate of the doller remains as it is, or if the deutschbecomes even more expenmark sive, then there is but one chance left for our economy,

We must put up a dogged resistance to further costs, taxes, social security expenses, all the way to an embargo on further wage increases. And unless we heed the red light we shall be in serious trouble.

But all this would presuppose a wage

policy that la based on common interests. It is simply untrue that, as Eugen Loderer, general secretary of IG Metall, the metalworkers union, said a few days ago on television, the redistribution of incomes in favour of business has proved ineffactual and has not provided a single unemployed worker with

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

What redistribution? The undeniable fact is that profits have clearly diminished in 1977, and that a redistribution Is taking place in favour of consumption and at the cost of Investment - and all that after signs of improving profits had become diacemible in 1976.

But this improvement was only an improvement on the exceptionally low level of profits over the past few yesrs and the remedy proposed by Herr Loderer, namely to boost demand by wage increases, has proved naive and ineffectual in our present situation.

In 1974 there were the highest wage increases, namely thirteen per cent, and the lowest increase in consumption. nemely 0.3 per cent. At the same time employment dropped by 680,000.

No businessman would be foolish enough to oppose increased purchasing nower for the consumer. After all, that what business lives on. But in the current acute labour market crisis nominal wage increases would achieve nothing and would indeed aggravate the cri-

Our demand deficit is not attributable to private or government consumption. Mass buying power and consumption bave been rising steadily for years.

In fsct, consumera spent a whacking 25,000 million deutschmarks in foreign exchange for travel ebroad this year and still had enough left to build up sizeable savings accounts back home.

Such affinence is cortainly gratifying But any further financing of consumption in such a manner will not provide

While production capacitles in the consumer goods industry are virtually fully utilised, large sectors of the capital goods industry are operating at well below capacity.

What we need is more demand for plant and machinery, cement factories, steel mills, ships, nuclear power stations, aircraft and complete industrial com-

Wage increases will do nothing to boost such demand but will in fact redues it due to rising production costs. It would be a major step in the right direction if alt parties would accept the soundness of this line of argument.

Walter Slotosch

(SSddeulsche Zeilung, 10 December 1977)

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Job prospects - COMMON MARKET

just as poor next year

Work volume next year will slightly down on 1977, seris HWWA Institute for Economic b search in Hamburg, basing its forecast an estimated average growth mit three per cent in real terms.

According to HWWA, employed decreased this year following s biging This change of trend coincided with overall stagnation of production in the apring. This once more im strates, the institute says, that the ment figures drop in times of commi stagnstion.

On the other hand, the year in showed that even in today's sing economic growth is a suitable mean Increasing employment.

In 1977 both components of work lume - working hours and the next of people employed - diminist slightly. There was less overtimed more short-shift work on the one let and fewer employed persons on fi

In some sectors, as for instance in automobile industry, the service it tries and the State, employment creased. Yet it fell in other impact industries such as chemicals, mechaid engineering and construction.

As a result, the number of unemply ed, which had fallen in 1976, began t increase again.

Due to the school-leaving last suc mer of young people from the first hip birth rate year of a post-war baby boom the themptoyment tiguits loss with previous year'a level.

But even so, youth unemployment November (4.4 per cent) was not high than the overall unemployment figure. However, this figure is in fact sort

what higher in view of the fact ! young people looking for an approceship are not listed in official stalish

The number of apprenticeships is leble in atill inadequate and there's diaparity between supply and dentiwith excess supply in the product sector and excess demand in the industry.

The number of job vacancles listed official statistics, which has been sing ting at around 200,000 for the past les years, is likely to be twice that figure

There, too, we have a considered discrepancy between supply demand. HWWA assumes that the tual supply of joba bas increased is the recession - especially for skilled

But the Federal Labour Office's # in job-finding diminishes in direct ! portion to rising qualifications of staff wanted. As a result, many vacancles are never registered with Labour Office, With regard to 198 HWWA does not anticipate any mit change in working hours per per employed. But the number of well people will be lower than this year.

The actual development bf ployment depends on such hard is dict elements as labour aupply attitle able to rising population figures or outflow of labour due to foreign work returning to their own countries.

If this latter element outweight former, thus providing some relief the labour market, the average ployment figure, for 1978 willz beat same as in 1977, namely 1.03 millions (Hendelebtatt, 14 December]

EEC summit reaches agreement on new unit of account

he nine EEC heads of government wrapped up their Christmss gift just in the nick of time. As of 1 January 1978 the old European unit of account will be repleced by a new one.

The publicity with which the Nine celebrated their courageous decision was such as to make one believe that they had taken a glant step towards a European currency which would make ua farget all the wrigglings of the Snake, the deutschmark's highs and sterling's

But in actual fact we are no closer to s monetary union than before. The heads of government simply ended a feud which had caused headaches to their Finance Ministers for the past year, at the same time taking leave of the last vestiges of the intact world of fixed exchange rates.

The new accounting unit replaces the old one, which used to be equal in valua to the American doller and which, in 1971 when the good world of fixed exchange rates was shattered, retained the partty of the time, notwithstanding all the antica of the dcutschmark, the Dutch guilder, the French franc, the Italian lira and the pound atcrling.

Thus the pound was still worth nine dcutschmarks in Common Merket accounting terms at a time when it fetched a mere four deutschmarks on foreign

Bonn Finance Minister Hans Apel has for some time been irked by this blatant disregard for the ever-rising value of the deutschmark. His steff have pointed out time and again that Bonn is paying an annual DM 1,000 million too much into the EEC exchequer.

But, if the Germens were to pay less, it was obvious that the others would have to fork out that much more. Those others are the countries whose currency has been wasting away since 1971 above ell Britain.

But the British refused out of hand to bear the additional cost, pointing to a clausa in their membership treaty wheraby the increese of their contribution to EEC coffers in 1978 and 1979 was to be

The new members who joined tn 1973 (Britain, Ireland and Denmark) will in any event only have to bear their full share of the financial burden as of next year, es atipulated in their membership treaties.

The tug-of-war about adapting the EEC units of account to existing exchange rates has turned more and more into a private war between London and

The egotism and stubbomess of Britain In connection with a number of other Community Issues ao upset the Other members — except ire is in the same boot as Britain - that they all backed Bonn although, on the surface, there was much that epoke in favour of Britain.

Were the poor British to dlp deeper into their till in favour of the rich Ger-

The relevant clause of the membership treaty is ambiguous inasmuch as it fails to state whather the limitation of the British contribution is meant in accounting units (as interpreted by Bonn) on our "Green Front."



or in national currency (as maintained by the British).

The Finance Ministers failed to sever thia Gordian knot. But they were reluctant to take the Issue to the European Court in Luxembourg. And yet nona of the parties involved was prepared to

London was unwilling to give sn inch because it has become a matter of principle with Britain not to neglect its own Interests in favour of the Community especially when this would entail the painful business of spending money.

Bonn on the other hand had grown weary of thia British attitude and conaidered its demand for a new accounting unit perfectly equitable - particularly in view of the fact that the new unit had proved its worth in other Community processes such as statistics, the European nvestment Bank and development aid.

As the Dutch prime minister at the time, Joop den Uyl, put it, the nine heads of government to whom the Finance Ministers had turned over the matter after reaching the end of their tether had achieved a "miracle of pragmatism" by finally reaching agreement.

Having introduced the new accounting unit, they left it to each member nation to fix its own contribution to the Community budget. In the final analysia, this means that

the DM 1,000 million which the Germans no longer want to pay and which the British are not yet prepared to pay remains in the balance.

Our pragmatic heeds of government decided that this remainder is to be divided up according to four different sets

Depending on the degree to which they ere affected, the EEC's 9.1

million fermers will either frown or

smile at the announcement of the new

minimum prices for agricultural pro-

The Danish vice-president of the Eu-

ropean Commisaton, Finn Olav Gunde-

lach has granted Europe's farmers an

average increase of revenues by two per

cent - the Germans getting less than

. This is reatty no more than a crumb,

considering an average EEC inflation

As In the current year, when gua-

ranteed minimum prices were only

slightly increased, agriculture is once

more to become the dray horse of the

But this stability aim is no more than

a papering over of the actual objective.

What Agriculture Commissioner Gunde-

lach really wants is to rid agriculture of

the odium of being the most costly

element in the European integration

And indeed agriculture has awallowed

up DM 23,390 million (or more than

lwo-thirds of the total budget). This is a

burden which sheds a rather bleak light

Community's anti-inflationary police

ducts in 1978/79.

one per cent.

rate of nine per cent.

of possible apportionment plans and that each member ahould choose the most fayourable of these plans.

But even so, there still remains a remainder and the game could well go on for a while longer.

The pragmatism of the heada of go-vernment enabled both sides to arrive at a compromise without loss of faca. But this compromise is more costly for Bonn than it is for London since DM 1,000 millon under dispute has now been divided up among the Nine, and even with the most favourable spportionment plan Bonn will atill have to pay almost twice as much into Brussels coffers as will Britain, namely DM 325 million as opposed to DM 167 mil-

Bonn's contribution to the EEC budget for 1978, which the European Parliament will probably fix at about 12,300 million accounting unita (DM 33,000 million), will amount to about DM 10,000 million or 31 per cent. France will provide 19.4. Britain 15.4 and Italy 12.4 per cent.

The new accounting unit, which was agreed upon on 6 December, ia actually nlmost three years old - as is its bigger sister, namely the Special Drawing Right of the International Monetury Fund, and both are a so-called "basket currency."

The new-look EEC unit of account consists of nine EEC currencies, the parities of which are fixed according to their share in exports between 1969 and

One new unit of account consists of 82.8 pfennigs, 8.85 pence, 1.15 French francs, 109 Italian lire, 28.6 Dutch cents, 3.66 Belgian francs, 21.7 Danish öre. 0.759 trish pence and fourteen Luxembourg centimes.

All this having been computed into actual exchange rates, the value of an accounting unit on 9 December amounted to DM 2.588.

On 1 February 1977 this figure was

DM 2.688. This is the exchange rate which has been fixed for the 1978 EEC budget. The old accounting unit, which will apply until the end of this year, was

But the actual saving to Germany is out of keeping with this difference, and this is not only due to the special arrangement arrived at with Britain for the

next two years. Eventually - unless Britain proves obstructionist again - the apportionment plans for the EEC budget will provide a certain balance.

Those who, like Germany, have to pay less for a new accounting unit will have to bear a greater share of the budget since their economic potential will have a bearing on the exchange rate.

Due to this automatic balancing process, the other members were able to view the Anglo-German tug-of-war (which in any event epplies only to the next two years) with a certain equantini-

Even if the introduction of the new accounting unit is by no nucans a brilliant event, it nevertheless took the European Community a step further - not only because of the expansion of the European Regional Fund but also because the calculation of contributions to the budget according to VAT revenue has thus been blocked.

The confusion caused by differing exchange rates in all sorts of EEC transactions has also come to an end - though with one exception; agriculture prices are atill converted into manipulated "green" currencies, which has forced Agriculture Ministers to engage in the most curious acrobatics.

But the latest EEC summit thas brought us not one bit ctoser to the eventual objective of a European currency. Even if the new accounting unit currency, if it is to be circulated, would still require a genuine European Central

But no miracte of pragmatism on the part of our heads of government can bring about such a central bank as long as Europe acts along the lines of Shakespeare's "As You Like It" and a common currency will remain as distant as Petra Schelinski

(Ocuische Zeitung, 16 December 1977)

Two-per-cent increase in farm prices

The public frequently regards the farmer as being responsible for the high cost of living. And only few people are ewars of the fact that our producers of milk, meat and vegetables do not get even half the money the consumer has to pay at the check-out counter of his

What makes life so expensive is the relatively risktess route agricultural proluce lakes from the farmer via the wh lesaler and the retsiler to the consumer.

Granted, our farmers have never produced with such a disregard for market requirements as under the EEC with its guaranteed prices. EEC regulations apply to 96 per cent of agricultural produce.

This is an enomous incentive to produce as much as possible since the Brussels price ayslem knows no llunits. Surpluses ero bought up end stockpiled and the laxpayer has to foot the bill.

This might be a somewhat heretical view, but aurpluses are still cheaper (and put all our minds at rest) than bothersoma and costly supply bottlenecks.

Moreover, the extent of the stockpiles Is usually overestimated. Thus for instance our beef mountein of 300,000 tons would cover the requirements of the Community with Its 260 million people for a mere two weeks.

Europe's agriculture has been considered the pillar of the Integration process ever since the inception of the Community twenty years ago. Never before has the aupply of foodstuffs been so varied end so dependable.

The tiny crumb of additional revenue granted to the fanners will cost the consumer a mere one half of one per cent. Commission, which is unsulled by the striving for profit on the part of busi-

Anyway, the Green Front is unlikely to collapse because of the low prices fixed by Brussels. In no other sector of our economy has the growth rate reached agriculturo'a fifteen to twenty per cent - e figure of which business can only dream: Helmut J. Weland

(Nordwest Zeilung, 13 December 1977)



Heidelberg astronomers probe secrets of the Universe



Heidelberg astronomers have made observations which seam to indicate that stars originala as dense layers of dust, which also serves as the basic malerial in the birth of planets.

The light emanating from a star that has come into being in the centre of such a dust layer reaches Earth on a direct route in a considerably diminished form. The decisive factor, it is claimed, is the light reflected sideways, which is heavily polarised as a result of a detour.

As far back as two years ago, estronomers of the Haldelberg Max Planck Institute of Astronomy working at the German-Spanish observatory alop Calar Alto in the province of Almeris, Southern Spain, proved the existence of nascent stars still surrounded by clouds of

An infra-red camera daveloped at the Heidelberg institute cnabled scientiats to penetrate the clouds of dust by means of long-wave light.

A few months later, using the same method, astronomers discovered new galaxies closer to our own. Obscured by clouds of dust in the Milky Way, Iliese galaxies appeared as diffuse objects with a heavy red tinge.

Radioastronomers, too, are now inanalysis of stars in the making. As a result a number of sreas in which auch stars are taking shape have been discovered end are now the focal point of attention at the Max Planck Institute.

It is these stars through which new insights have been gained, but they would not have been posaible without the development of new measuring

Thomas Schmidt, Bodo Schwartze and Klaus Proetel, in cooperation with electronic and precision instruments workshops, have developed new instruments for the exact measurement of brightness - in other words, photometry - end for the determination of the frequency direction of the light captured (polarisation measurements) with which they are carrying out extensive readings in tha vicinity of nascent stars.

When these instruments were put to use at the 1.2-metre telescope on Calar Alto, the three above-mentioned scientists errived et startling results in their

- In-the-dust-layer-W-3 there are objects with an unusually high proportion of polarised light, amounting to as much as sixleen per cent. In the M 17 dust layer polarisation proportions reached an amazing 26 per cent, and there was a surprising uniformity in the direction of polarisation planes.

According to Hans Elsässer, director of the Heldelberg institute, attempts to explain the high proportion of polarised light by means of dust clouds that are obscuring the light rays acom fairly improbeble.

He considers it more likely that the ster, in other words the source of tha light, is embedded in a dense, disc-lika cloud of dust. This cloud of dust lies in the direction of the viewer, thus permitting only small quantities of light to

reach him. The observed light consists of polarised rays. In primarily of those rays which the star between there is a exudes to both sides of the dust disc.

In such places there is a dent in the evidently obscures dust disc shaped like a thin cloud which reflects the light at a ninety-degree angle, and this accounts for the high degree of polarisation. It seems evident that this cloud consists of maller that has been

This interpretation is pretty much in keeping with theoretical ideas concerning the birth of a star within a planetary

A mass of dust begins to rotate, forming a flat disc in the centre of which there occurs a concentration which gives rise to the creation of a star. Planets form on the outskirts of the rolating

Subsequantly, the light rays of the young stars hurl the material not utilised In forming the star and the planets into space, and eventually the star is seen in its full brightness.

The fact that a number of cosmic objects which are close enough lo make their bipolar structure diacernibla seems to indicate that the dust disc theory of the Heldelberg astronomers is rather

Thus, for instance, there are two bright dust areas in the so-called Egg there. The situation is somewhat more Fog with a aaventy-per-cent proportion complicated with regard to M 17.

nce in a while particle accelerators nake headlines. Generally, these

headlines are related to the discovery of

a new element - and it is always the

same large-scale accelerators that are

dark area which the central atar through heavy layers of dust. The fact that in W 3 and M .17 the rotation axes of the bipolar dust discs are very uniform in direction in W 3 they are virtually all perpendicular to the galactic plane - aeems to indicate a uniform stlmulus mechaniam, in other words, the rotation

The phenomenon of the bipolatic could thus be typical for certain his in the coming about of stars. Moreon young stars frequently appear beddela

25 December 1977 - No. 811

The formation of planetary systems therefore probably a rather frequents currence and there is every likelikely that the universe contains more plustary systems than hitherto assumed.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 9 December 1977

Versatile particle accelerators

Thus for Instance, by bombarding 11-

thium, berylium and a number of other

metala with hydrogen nuclei it is poss-

ible to trigger nuclear reactions within

the cyclotron which lead to highly pen-

Such reactions have the property of

inflicting heavier damage to certain can-

cer cells than to healthy tissue, and are

thus suitable as a means of cancer ther-

apy. This type of therapy, is already

being practised in Heidelbarg, in Rijs-

Purpose-oriented nuclear reactions by

wijk, Holland and in the United States.

means of cyclotrons enable Man to pro-

duce short-lived radioective substances

which are steadily gaining in importance

in the field of diagnosis and medical re-

diation and to follow their course in tha

It is therefore important to have cyc-

lotrons located in the vicinity of clinics.

Experts in nuclear medicine have a vest-

ed Interest In the use of short-lived ra-

dio isolopes which have no lasting de-

Because they are short-lived they pre-

Ideally, says Professor Ney, such iso-

clude the possibility of transporting

trimental effect on the pabent.

The objective in both Instances is to

protection from radiation.

etrating neutron rays.

tion of stars and planetary systems must

be triggered by a common mecbanism

such as a shock wave running through

the aomewhat older areas W 4 and W 5.

It is assumed that the shock wave

reached W 5 and W 4 first, subsequently

reaching W 3 and ushering in the proc-

ess that gave rise to the birth of the atar

Neighbouring the W 3 area there are

of the dust diacs

the Milky Way aystem.

In Western Europe these are usually those of the European Nuclear Research Centre (CERN) in Geneva or the DESY well as the various regulations governing electron synchrotron in Hemburg.

It would appear as if only these major installations meller. But in actual faci, saya nuclear physicist Dr Josef Ney, professor at the Technical University in Berlin, msny small accelerators installed in numerous universities and research institutes play a more important role in

Professor Ney, for instance, has a compact cyclotron, a roughly circular accelerator for hydrogen end helium nuclei,

His accelerator is propelled by a fiftykw FM transmitter which is considered a strong unit even in radio terms. This achieves an energy of twenty million electron votts which equals ebout one-fifthof the speed of light.

Such a speed can circle the equator three times within a span of a mere two

The relatively small so-called compact Baden-Würtlemberg slone has about ten check the function of individual organs of them, according to Professor Ney's and thus arrive at an early diagnosis of a estimates. They are used not only to considerable number of aliments. train students but also assist in many fields of technology.

For the physicist-to-be work on a cyclotron is an activity involving many sectors of science.

In order to engage in nuclear experi-ments by meens of an accelerator, sludenta must femiliarise themselves with vacuum technology, electronics, data them over long distances. processing, high-frequency technology as

tones should be used within a few hour after having been produced.

In other cases it suffices to mark or tain substances by Injecting them with molecules of ray-emitting isotopes of z existing chemical element.

Thus for instance dentists would le to know whether fluoride actually is the properties attributed to it by too paste advertiscments.

Experts differ on the question wh ther fluoride prevents caries, whether should be added to drinking water i whether it la absorbed by tooth cannot This question is now to be clarified Berlin by means of "marked" fluore Professor Nay hopes to be come ssioned to provide the necessary no

So far, dentists have used arsenic ! destroy nerves. Alas, it is still unlook how much of this arsenic enters the p tlent's body. This question, too, can't clarified by means of marked arsenic

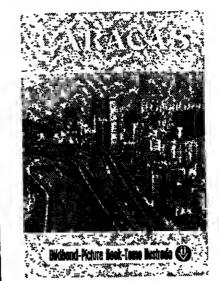
Even pharmacology can expect to new lnaights through radio isology which would enable experts to loss the route of a marked drug through

But cyclotrons can also play as resting role in criminology by identify radio isotopea through their raexperts to activate certain spe tance of aubstances amounting more - than one-billionth part

> Tiny paint aplinters after a triff cident involving a hit-and-run instance, can thus provide in clues as to the manufacturer of the Meanwhile, the use of cyclotrons

also proved its worth in establishing origin of metals used in antique .coina.

Tiny but typical additives which Continued on page 14



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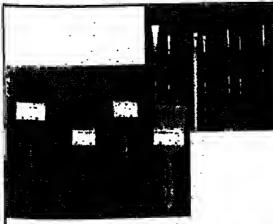
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■ WRITING

An East Berlin critic of East Bloc socialism

Rudolf Bahro, tha East Barlin dissident author of a critiqua of socialism as praetlaad in the Eastern Bloc, was remended in custody several months ago on suspicion of aspionage. Why are that GDR authorities so kean to brend his views those of a criminal?

Bahro is attempting to analyse what GDR head of State Erich Honecker and USSR perty leader Leonid Brezhnev have described es "really existenf socialjam." Bahro describes his own standpoint as that of a "revolutionary Marxist." His critique is divided into three

The starting point, typical of the first section, is that there are aubstantisi differences between "really existent aocialism" and socisiism as envisaged by

Bahro snalyses particular social formations, going right back in history to "Asistic modes of production" which expls in the development of this social

Russia and the USSR play an important part in this aection, because sn understanding of Rusaia and the USSR is sn essential prerequisite for an understanding of the GDR or Czechoslovak-

In the second part, Behro deals with the structure of "really existent socialism" - its centralistic and bureaucratic organisation, its character as a historical society, the extreme powerlessness of processes and its political and ideologi- Esst Bsrlin writer Hans Joachim Schädcal organisation as a "semi-theocratic

in the third part, Bahro looks at the alternative "which is growing in the womb of really existent socialism and other industrially developed nations."

Bahro is committed to Marxist procedure "which makes events dance ao ihet we can play their melody back to

: Bshro has "invented" nothing, His analysis of socielist reality cannot be 'dismiseed as "imperialist propaganda." Bshro has looked at the reality rather than the distorted self-congratulatory ideological image of "really existent socialism." He has gathered together observations, experiences and developments and tried to generalise on them.

The GDR, Czechoslovakia and the USSR ere not, in Behro's view, communist end not even socialiet. This is hecause the party organisations in these countries "produce faise consciousness

He also blames what he describes as the "dictatorahip of tha politbureeu," which he ettacks es "a fetal exaggeration of the bureaucratic principle" because the perty apparatus is "a Church hierarchy and a super State in one."

Netionalised proparty "as the domain of this politbureeucratic and administrative power" le "a mode of production sui generis." it doea not maka e great deai of difference to the individual worker settled in Hemburg. whether he is doing plece work within the cepitalist system or for really existent socislism. "Nothing reminds the individuel worker in the really existent socislist system more cruelly of capitalism than piece work."

recently steled "the word place work had number of publisher's readers who were no better sound than in socielist socie- highly impressed by the literary quality

ty" (Aussenpolitische Korrespondenz der DDR 21/77, p. 163).

Bshro disagrees; he says that the result of pieca work is alienation in the GDR as much as in capitalist society. Ha goes on to say that the function of Marxism-Leninism ia merely to provida ideological justification for this system.

Bahro advocates a "cultural revolution" with five main aims: i. To sboiish the old system of

division of labour. 2. To combst the exclusion of the majority from decision-making processes and to give them the education to make

Ihalr participation possible. 3. To combat the patriarchal view of childhood which hinders the child's de-

5. To combat bureaucracy. Bahro srgues that détente the Belgrade and Heisinkl conferences and Eurocommunism have "created the inner

subjective conditions for e more affec-

4. To combat the lack of community.

tive formation of opposition elementa." Bsitro acknowledges, however, that tha aituation in the GDR is the least developed in this respect. He explains this underdevalopment in terms of the rel-

ationship with the Federal Republic of Germany, the comparatively amouth functioning of its aconomy, tha Prussian tradition of obedience to the State, and tha density, vigilance and comparative efficiency of the accialist system of con-

On the other hand, Bahro does not consider "an sliiance of communists beyond capitalism" to be utopian. This alliance would be the exact opposite of the SED in every respect - "an organiastlon of emancipatory interests," "an association of men and women with tha aame basic philosophy, i.e. peopla of general competence all striving for the aame kind of aclution to problems."

It would be a "revolutionary communlty" open to ali sidas, "the ideological inspiration of integral behaviour by all grass roots groups" end "a collective of intellectuats communicating in democratic manner and agreeing on a consensus. for change."

Bairro's book is not against the GDR. The main target of his strack is the Soviei Union, with which the GDR is forever and trravocably bound" (Article 6 of the GDR Constitution).

He makes this quite clear in a televiston Interview with Lutz Lehmann, "My book is a critique of really existent socialism. You can only understand the roots, the history and the structure of really existent socialism if you look st Russia's path from being an sgricultural despotism to what I csli an industrial

This observation, plus a self-interview,



Rudolf Bshro

six lectures on the book, a handwith curriculum vitae and other interviena all to be found in the Dokumentaties

In the introduction to the Dokum tation we read the apt observation in "the SED could certainly put Bahnin prison, but it could not shut him un'

(Das Porlament, 10 Decembritt)

Rudolf Behro: Die Alternative - Zur Kribis real existieranden Sozialismus. Europist Verlagsanetalt, Colognal Frankfuri 1971. K pages. DM34.

Rudolf Bahro: Eine Dokumentetion In-päische Verlagsanstalt, Cologne/Frata 1877, 111 pages. DM7.80.

GDR grants dissident novelist exit permit

lich, whose novel Versuchte Näha wss racelved by reviewers after its Inclusion in the autumn lists of Rowohit. the Hemburg publishers, has been granted an axit visa by the GDR suthorities. His first application last summer wearefused, but Schädlich and his wife are now safaly in this country.

T ans Joachim Schädlich's request has finally been granted. The GDR authorities have reversed their previous decision and given the 42-year-old East Berlin writer and translator an exit visa, He and his family will now settle here in the Federal Republic of Germany,

The news will come as a great relief to Schädiich's friends in East and West. it is a happy and unexpected turn of events. Before he left the GDR the eutiloritles there had worked out e wetertight case end there was considerable anxlety among his friends shout what would happen to him.

For Schädlich and his wife this is the end of a period of great psychotogical stress. It was e eltuation which hobody who has not been in it can eppreciate, Outwardly at teast, the two acam to have coma through the ordeal remerkably

It all began when Schädlich declered his solidarity with the twelve n GDR suthors who had signed a letter of protest against the expuision of Wolf Biermann, East Berlin poet who has now

At the time, Schädlich himself was not s prominent author. A selection of his prose writings had appeared in Literaturmagaein, published by Rowohit of Hemburg.

He had sent his work to publishers in GDR head of State Erich Honecker the GDR ss well, and there were a

of the work. However, no specific offers

were made, only vague promises for the These promises would hardly have been kept even if Schädlich hed not signad the Biermann petition. For this "crime" Schädlich was punished in a number of ways, though it is not correct. as some bave reported, that linguist and literature lecturer Schädlich was removad

up this post to earn his living as a freelance translator. What did in fact heppen was that he stopped receiving translation commisaions. Efforts were then made to put presaure on his wife, who was working on her PbD thesia at the time. These ef-

from his post at the East Berlin Academy

of Sciences. Schädlich had already given

In the spring of 1977 Schädlich decided to publish in this country. The collection included e number of atories



Hans Joachim Schädtich (Photo: Rowohlt Verlag)

dealing directly with the pressure he hi been subjected to since signing it Biermann petition.

The collection, published by Rowold in August 1977, is melancholically to titled. Versuchte Nähe (Attempt # Nearness). it was unanimously halla here as a major literary event and a viewed at soma length on television, no lo and in the press.

in September e Dermstadt jury che it as the book of the month, it came to of Sudwestfunk's liet of best books el has remained there ever since.

Schildlich's friend the notil Günter Grass bas been trying hard! get Versuchte Nahe into the best-kit lists as well. This sutumn he got 1 iarga number of public readings di istest novel Der Butt (The Flounder). N these readings, he invariably also me Schädlich's Unter den achtzehn Time der Maria vor den Teyn.

Grass certainly persuaded a in d people to read Schädilch's work, but al enough to give him a mass readers. This is hardly surprising when one out aldera that Versuchte Nähe is not w able for rapid literary consumption B remorseless intensity, however, ensure its success in the long term in the positive judgements of respects Ilterary critics will also tell.

Meantime, Schädlich sat in his fat East Berlin and, from e distance, por all the publicity aurrounding his both did not seem to affect him. He loss # once that he kept on having to remain the book he heard being reviewed radio and television.

This reaction should not be attilude to surprise st the positive responsibility to surprise st the positive responsibility and make the state of the surprise state of th disturbed him was the painful contra between his success in the West and

reality of his life in East Berlin. In the summer, Schädlich put in first application for permission to late the GDR. After an intolerably ions

Continued on page 11

EDUCATION

European Business School delivers the goods

Business School in this country. The European Business School, which is in Offfenbach near Frankfurt, has been providing courses in management studies since 1971. Its graduates are very much in demand in industry and commerce. Tha Deutache Bank looking for e trainee manager recently contected Evard to ask If any of his graduates was looking for a job: Evard's answer: "Sorry, I'm comple-Icly booked up. Try again in 1979." The Dautscha Bank, which is the blg-

gest in this country, wanted to appoint unc of Evard's graduates to a post in autunin 1978. But here the Deutsche Bank was too slow off the mark. Others, such us the giant American Morgan Guarantec Trust Bank, the Crédit Lyounals and the French tyre producers Michelin had got there before them. In past years, the Commerzbank end the tlemburg Vereins- und Westbank have appointed Evard's graduates.

Evard is 41 and comes from Berlin. He has held a professorship at the Sorbonne in Peris for some years now. He gives fortnightly lectures on comparative taxation taw. He is of medium height and gives the impression of being a bundle of energy who could work thirty hours a day and eight days a week If nec-

Evard has not only devoted a considerable amount of mental energy to his nvested his entire savings of DM180,000. He still pumps his own money into the European Business School, which works together with Institutes of the same name in London and Paris, "i put all the money i cam at the Sorbonne back into the Offenbach Institute. I'm sure it will pay off handsomely in the end," he says.

Evard had to fight for several years to get state recognition for his European Business School. He had to take the case to the highest administrative court before the school was granted university status. Hesse state ministera of education - first Ludwig von Friedeburg and then Hans Krollmann (SPD) — were not et all happy about giving their blessing to an institution exclusively devoted to the training of future capitalists.

The boot ie on the other foot now and the present Hesse minister of economic effaira Heinz-Herbert Karry (FDP) is trying to persuade Evard to move into one of Hesse's empty castles.

The European Business School is et present housed in e high-rise block. It is vary comfortable and there is room for expansion in the next two yeers. Admittcdly, the Kaiserstrasse in Offenbach on the outskirts of Frankfurt is hardly s sought-efter address, but it is highly

Everd has rented the entire sixth floor in the ekyscraper. Ideally he would like the school to have an entire building for Itself but he would prefer this to be in the centre of Frankfurt rather than in an idylllo castle on the Rhina.

The reason for this is simple. Everd not only has academics from the universities of Mainz, Bochum, Trier and Frankfurt "on loan" at his school fifty per cent of his lecturers are practising menagera and industrialists. Evard's basic principle is that each aubject is

Kiaus Evard is the director and fountaged taught by an ecademic and by a practising manager.

To operate this system, the achool has to be easily eccessible from a traffic point of view. Marketing director Otto Oscar von Stritzky has his office in Frankfurt and could reach e castle on tha Rheingau in haif an bour by taxi. For Maizene managers Henning Blombech and Helimut Grundmann from Hamburg it would be rather a different matter. Their block seminers on "Practical Examples of Personnel Menagament or marketing problems are held three or four times per semester. Thay last all day, beginning at 9 o'ctock in the morning. This means they can catch s plane from Hamburg at seven o'clock and It is then only a stone's throw to from the Rhetu-Main airport to the European Busi-

There are a number of very prominent namea smong the practising managers and industrialists who teach at the EBS: Horst Bockelmann of the Bundesbank, Matthias Schmidt, formerly a mamber of the AFG board, who also has a professorahip in Cotogne. Josef H. vsn Biet, executive manager of Messer Griesheim, is also on the list of lecturers. At the top of this list is Johann Phillpp Freiherr von Bethmann, co-owner of tho Bethmann banking house. Under the new university framework act, he will be entitled to call himself a professor from 1979 onwards if he can give evidence

Professor Evard is also trying to persuade former Bundesbank president Karl Klasen to lecture for hlm. He also wants Manfred Meier Preschany, who is a member of the Dresdner Bank board, to teach at the EBS and help solve the problems of recruitment and quality in the banking profession. There is only one double lesson on banking every other semester at the university of Frankfurt.

EBS graduates are already very much in demand. "Every manager who has graduated from our school has got a lob" says Evard. Next year, 22 of the school's 95 students will be teking their final exeminatione. And once they have

Continued from page 10

this request was turned down. Ha was

accused, in all seriousness, of having

written and published his works purely

and simply so that he could leave the

The authorities were determined not to let him have his way. They advised

him to abandon his present literary ecti-

vity and, in future, to write in a manner

The main thing, they pointed out, was

the correct point of view. If he adopted

everything plain sailing and would not

Thie fetuously jovial admonition was

not all. Schädlich hed applied for mem-

bership of the GDR Schriftstellerver-

band (Writara Association). Some mem-

bers of this orthodox body now tried to

The names of these wretches are

known bui do not deserva mention. They diemissed his work as rubbish,

saying that there was little point in dis-

ruin Schädlich's career as s writer

GDR and go and live in the West.

befitting a GDR writer.

tread on snybody's toes.

passed they will be able to pick and choose their jobs. There are few other graduates in the same position these days. Evard has got 56 offers of jobs for thane graduates tucked away in his drawer - from Germany, Belgium end

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Directors' assistants, systems analysts and sales strategista are in great demand. A Bremen firm was prepared to pay e starting salary of DM2,800 for an EBS graduate. A larga US firm offers a starting salary of DM3,200 for a post in Brussels, while s Paris firm is even prepared to go as high as DM3.800. The candidate for the last-mentioned post must, however, be prepared to apend half his tima trevelilng.

What is it about EBS graduates that makes them so attractive to industrial and commarcial firms, whereas many of their contemporaries at state universities are on the doie?

The practical and international orientation of the course is a decisive fector here. English and French, teught in ianguage laboratories, are compulsory sublecta for att students. They also have to spend one semeater in Pens and ona semester in London. Then there are six 'practical perioda" each lasting up to two months. At least one of these ia in England and at least one in France.

Following the example of the American Graduate School of Business in Stanford, there are regular cheeks on attendance and achievement. Professor Evard explains: "it is just like football. Anyone absent or late five times gets a yellow card, and those who are absent or late ten times are shown the red card. The students themselves insist that reguiar latecomers and absentees should be expelled."

Model students such as these do not, of course, go on strike. They have to may school's early days, Evard only charged DM1,550. He considers the present fee of DM2.050 to be quite reasonable and appropriate: "Look at it this way. Four years' study at my school cost no more than a Volkswegen Golf with sliding

num per student. This, however, is not enough to cover the university's costs of DM7,000 to DM7,500 per student per annum (the average number of teaching hours per semester week is 28). The costs et the University of Frankfurt where there is en sverage of only 12 contact hours per semester week come to DM42,000.

cussing its literary quetities es they were

non-existent. One Schriststellerverband hack even secused Schädlich of anti-Soviet propaganda and said that be did not understand why the GDR security forces had not "rendered him harmiess" - a piey the name Schidlich, which means bermful in German — by imprisoning

Schildlich already seemed to have one foot in prison but the euthorities decided not to incarcerste him after all. The unwanted, non-integrabla author lived for several months in a state of nent inner exile, with no prospect of an end. The only ray of bone on the dark horizon was the alim chance of permission to emigrate from a country which wanted to hold on to islm although it did not really went him

Schädiich's position was that of a present without s future. Now it is all over, and we wieh Herr Schadlich and his wife good luck for their fresh start. Wolfgang Werth

(Suddeulsche Zeitung, 13 December 1977)



Klaus Evard (Photo: Erika Sutzer-Kleinmeler)

Evard gets a aubsidy of DM2.800 per student from the atate, plus e private subsidy of DM500 from industry.

This means that the private university's finanecs are in such a healthy state that it is in a position to award full scholarships to working class children who pess its stiff entrance examination (e pass in the school-leeving examination is not anough in itself).

At the moment only one student, the son of a gardener, is on one of these scholarships. The vast majority of studcuts at the EBS come from well-heeled families. About fifty per cent of all students - students numbers have doubled in the last two years - are the sons and daughters of company owners, managers or the self-employed.

Evard forecasts that state universities will have to face increasing and intense competition from nrivate universities, cept the low standards of efficiency and performance at state universities. Evard attributes the decline of the state universities' standards to the huge increase in student numbers which has made the universities into an educational massproduction line.

He cites the example of the Commerzbank, which has to put its graduate trainees through a special eighteen month course which costs more than DM180,000 per head. Hoechst, the chemical and pharmaceutical company, trains its own managers, which means that from 1980 onwarde the Hoechst AG will not be teking on any more graduate trainees.

Government educational experts should take these warning signals aerjously. There is en unmistakable trend In larger industrial companies towards training their own managers. No less than 200 German companies have gone to considerable trouble and expense to create trainceships for pupils with Advanced Level (Abitur) For many pupils, such mainerships are e more than scceptable alternative to university

with little prospect of s job et the end.

The Offenbach model shows that German industry is prepared to take action to train the kind of managers it needs for the harsh competitive world of scientific management techniques ia absolutely essential if the Federal Republic of Germany wants to keep its hose ehead of its competitors in the growth atakes.

State universities will have to take account of new requirements and adjust to the trend typified by the Offenbech operation. These adjustments will have to come soon, because time is running out.

Burkert Selchow

(Deutsche Zeitung, 9 December 1977)

■ ARCHAEOLOGY

Tübingen archaeologists unearth Ice Age site

I title or nothing was known about surface level was in a continual state of the Ice Age inhabitants of West flux. Garmany until Joachim Hahn and a team of Tübingen University archaeologists started digging at Lommersum, nesr Euskirchen.

Traces of human habitation dating back to the end of tha Ice Age had been found, but not of the millenia of the Ice Age proper — apart, that is, from cave Man. dwellers in an isolated area of the Th Swabian Alb.

At the end of the Ice Age, when the Baltic was still full of ahifting glaciers, packs of hunters are known to heve lived in the Eifel mounteins, near Cologne, and in the vicinity of Hemburg.

They set up their tents as they traveiled around, staging mnjor religious festivals from time to time.

All told, however, the dietribution of finds creates the impression that the wide open countryside between the gleclars to the north and south was uninhebited, which wes surely not the case.

In point of fact the chilly steppes between the glaciera must heve been fuil of lerge animals and a happy hunting ground for the people who occasionally dwelt In South German caves.

Yet few traces of Ice Age hebitation have been found, and for a good reason. Such traces es there may have been were destroyed by the ravages of the climate.

Ice Age Germeny was a circumgleclel zone in which permafrost began just

Neanderthal museum in Düsseldorf

Neanderthal Men, our palecolithic forebear of between 60,000 and 100,000 years ago, is named after an outer suburb of Düsseldorf where the original bones were found in a disused

All thet remains near the site is a modest museum including an enclosure where the prehistoric bison and auerochs graze.

Local authorities have now decided to Invest 2.4 million deutschmarks in a Neenderthal museum of 1ce Age fossila and research centre attached to the department of prehistory and early history et Cologne University.

The costs will be shared equally by North Rhine-Westphalia, the Rhineland regional euthority, the cities of Düsseldorf and Wuppertal and the administra-

The museum will feature ell menner of flora and fauna with which Neanderthel Man will have been acquainted. The original skull, however, will etey on exhibit at the Rheinisches Landesmuseum

Neanderthal Man is not the only, still been in evidence; a less the oldest, Stone Age man of whom solitary bear's tooth tracea heve been found in the Rhineland. Stone utensils found near Mönchengledbach are more than 100,000 years old, but no one yet knows who

Oddly enough, the one skull is tha only trace of Neanderthal Man to have a alte about twenty been found in the Rhineland. He seems, miles away, which however, to have been a frequent cave-

(Frankfurter Augemoine Zeitung ters of Lommersum für Deutschland, 7 December 1977) 32,000 years ago.

down to the water table. For thousands of years it just washed around the aurface, chuming up hills and silting up deles and destroying virtually without trace such testlmony as might have remained to the life and times of Ice Age

This makes Dr Hahn's dig at Lommersum in the Eifel hills all the more exciting. The Elfel hills, south of Cologne, alope down to the Rhine in the east and the Moselle In the south and the dig is located on e terraced bank of the ice Age Rhine.

Over a period of years Dr Hehn and his Tübingen archaeologists have pieced together traces of Ice Age hunters who fived here 32,000 years ago, to judge by carbon deling techniques.

It was the last cold spell of the Ice Age following a warmer period. The weather was cold end dry. The vegetation, to judge by traces of chercoel and pollen, cannot have been any too invit-

The Ice Age Rhineland was an almost treeless grass-covered tundra sporting occasionel dwarf birch and willow trees.

A farmer and amateur archaeologist first discovered the Lommersum site. Coming across unusual white-edged flint artifacts he realised that he had found something special and reported his find

It soon transpired that these flint utensils were tens of thousands of years old and had belonged to Ice Age Aurig-

Subsequent excavations revealed that the village, or whatever it might have been, had only been preserved in part, the kitchen and workshops having escaped destruction by being midway be-tween high ground which was eroded and low ground thet was silted up.

Any traces of tents or huts had long since disappeared. Living quarters appear to heve been further uphill on land that

So no one knows how larga this community of ice Age hunters was, but they certainly left behind heaps of bones and antiers of their quarry - reindeer,

for the most pert. Ice Age Man is to have camped here three times over a period of several decades, elaughtering tween twenty and fifty reindeer at a time. He also appears to heve hunted wild horses and was found among the bones. The filnt utensils were used meinly to strip and cut the carcasses. The flint came from ters of Lommersum AD



Fireplaces and kitchen middens et Lommersum in the Eifel hills testify to him nebitation by the benks of the Ice Age Rhine

They only set up camp here in Lommersum during the summer hunting season, between April end September, incidentelly, as is shown by the condition of the antiers of their prey.

Life as a hunter will not have been much fun, however, even though there can have been no shortage of querry. Even in summer the chilly tundra connot have been too hospitable.

What is more there was not enough wood for fires on which to roast the reindeer meet. The bones hed to be burnt too, as can not only be seen but elso chemically proven to have been the

Oddly enough there is no evidence of tha Lommersum hunters hunting mammoth, although the forebear of tha elephant must have been hunted all over Europe in those days.

It is hard to see why they should not have done so. Maybe reindeer were easier quarry. Maybe, for thet matter, tha mammoth did not graze in pastures eround these parts. A further teaser is the deep red colou-

ring of the soll around the fires, evidently caused by ferrous oxide, a netural dye used elsewhero in religious rites.

At Lommersum It would seem to heve. been used either to impregnate reindeer hides or to preserve reindeer meat.

Should further evidence be unearthed In the course of evaluation of the Lommersum finds we may lesm more about the techniques known to our forebesrs 32,000 years ago. Harald Steinert

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 December 1977)



was no distance for Ancient Roman brickwork forming part of the foundations of dweller in prehiatoric France. dpa the nomadic hunter the harbour gets at Xehten on the Rhina in the second century

Roman Xanten rebuilt in open air

Frankfurter **Neue Presse**

Were the Roman city of Xanten b be rebuilt on its sunken found tions it would look for all the world like Dodge City or any number of Westen film sets.

Archeeologists are convinced that the Ancient Romans bullt their city on the Rhine with two-atorey buildings and covered wooden pavements or arcade d the kind we associete with America Wild West.

At the end of the first season durit which Xanten open-sir museum 13 open to visitors Dr Christoph Roger, o rator of the Rhelnisches Landesmusec Bonn, told journalists that this Welllook' would be resurrected solely in the form of two fecades feeing one anothe.

The further reconstruction of the of known to the Romans as Colonis Up Trsiana will, he steted, be aimed mich at reconstructing as many sapects a possible of everydey life in Asold Roma in an open-air atmosphere,

The open-eir museum will eventual include the first complete harby dating back to the ancient world les reconstructed north of the Alps.

The Roman city is now some dished from the Rhine but 1,800 years ago wes a major port. A twenty-foot length of wooden quayside has already been a cavated and only recently a three los length of ropa came to light. It will, however, be years before !

harbour has been reconstructed comple with ships and cranes as used in # days of Emperor Trajan. Enormous quantities of gravel and

first be dredged and bulidazed de What is more, a complete trunk me the Bundesstrasse 57, must be rerouted Local people are enthusiastic; he imagination has been fired. Since it museum was opened to the publication Juna 182,000 members of the put have passed through the turnstiles, 6.5 Next year a quarter of a million, tors are expected to come from country and neighbouring Holland

A substant of the Fire Sugar (Frankfunier Neus Presse, 12 December

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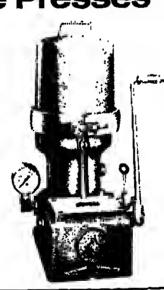
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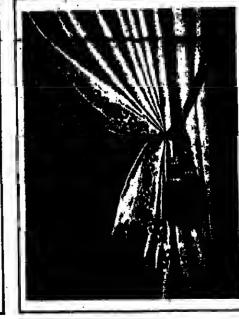
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MODERN LIVING

Raw deal for wards of court, Frankfurt lawyer claims

Suggernscheletung The same of the sa

he psychotogical well-being of chil-L dren is in anything but in good hands when they are made wards of court, and generally speaking, the judicial control exercised by tocal authority youth departments leaves much to be

Court cases involving parental guardlanship frequently fail to differentiate between amall and older children and their differing needs. The damege thus caused by the judiciary can only be tenned severe.

These are the findings of a three-year study headed by Frankfurt lawyer Profeasor Spiros Simitis. The closing report

has now been made public. The sludy, which was aubsidised by the Scientific Research Association, Is the first interdisciplinary project of Its kind. The eight-man group consisting of members of all disciplines of acciology presented its findings in good time prior to the Bundestag deliberations on reforms of parental guardianship.

Professor Similia atressed in a presa interview that this was an entirely novel project and that its depressing findings should not be interpreted as an attack on our overburdened judiciary but an a pointer to lawmakers.

The research group evaluated the files of eight Hesse courts in rural areas and four in Frankfurt. The results were then augmented by discussions with judges and by the assessment of questionnaires.

The "preliminary ctosing report" comprises 506 pages. The entire project is expected to be concluded early in

Professor Simitis pointed out that the group hed picked cases in which child welfare was given priority in the courts'

Virtually the only thing judges were abic to go by were reporta of youth departments which dealt almost exclusively

juvenile delinquents as well.

with meterial aspects in cases of children who were to be removed from

Onty in half of the cases were the judges provided with information about the stage of development and the personality of the child - and even then only in general outlines.

But even detailed reports can provide no more than a confusing picture. Psychological maltreatment, for instance, was never the reason for a court case. And in case of adoption the reports were virtually always whitewashed.

Professor Simitis and his report indicate that thesa shortcomings are aggravated atill further by the lack of judicial control. Thua for instance judges are reiuctant to ask for expert opinions.

Of the 37i cases under review, onty six show that the judge asked for such reports and in elghteen cases these reports were presented at the beliest of the parties concerned.

Most startling, however, is the lack of personal contact between judge and

child in cases where the judge has to rule on the child'a future.

In custody cases and in cases concerning visiting arrangements the judge questioned the child in only seven to nine per cent of the cases. And in other instances involving different matters, the child was questioned in a mere six per cent of the cases.

But even parents were heard in only haif the proceedings and in only 25 per cent of the cases did the judge talk to both psrents. It goes without saying that the written material in the files provides virtually no information about the child's position.

The work group considers the entire appeals system problematic since higher courts operate in exactly the same manner. Moreover, the report laments the low degree of knowledge on the part of judges concerning children's psychological problems; and furthermore tha proceedings are too protracted and fail to take into account a child's concept of

Proposals for remedies essentially consist of the demand that it be suggested to judges that they take a more active part and that they handle the various cases with more care. But they must first, of course, be enabled to do so.

Professor Simitia stresses that a child must no longer be viewed as an object. Hanno Kühnert

(Siddeulsche Zellung, 9 December 1977)

Versatile particle accelerators

Continuad from paga 8

cape conventional chemical analysis can prove the origin of many substances ranging from dope all the way to explo-

Such nuclear rays are used to clarify declsive questions with regard to blueprinta for future nuclear fusion power stations. The murderous neutron rays cannot fall to have an effect on the walls of the vessels containing them. This effect must first be examined before proceeding with the construction of fusion power atations.

Astrophysicists are using cyclotron experiments in order to shed light on the question how energy is released by the Sun. They bombard material specimens in smalt cyclotrons in order to bring about changes in their properties.

It is a known fact that certain metals develop different magnetic properties under auch bonibardinent. Although thia Tact in tiself has no practical application as yet, it might very well lead to specific uses in our electronic age.

After all, the bombardment of semiconductor discs with alien atoms by means of particle accelerators has aiready gained practical importance in industry - especially in the manufacture of integrated circuits, the highest developed forms of which are used in microcom-

In such cases, accelerators - once the playground of physicists — have gained a firm place in industry. Walter Baier

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 December 1977)

Prevention is better than punishment. This realisation which has long Young offenders since been put into practice in cases of otder prisoners is now to be applied to no longer branded Some 60 to 70 per cent of all juvenile delinquenta who have served a prison as criminals

term are recidivists, says the chairman of the Association of German Juvenile -Judges, Professor Horst Schüler-Springo-As a result, he suggests that juvenile delinquents initially be offered a helping

hand rather than be prosecuted. tn the publication Berichte aus der more than fifty per cent and that of re-Forschung (Resourch Reports), published cldlyism by fourteen per cent.

by Munich University, Professor Schülar- The number of young people display-Springorum recommends two promising ing criminal traits in later years dropped methods which have barely reached the by 25 per cent. experimental stage in this country.

One of these methods involves so- ures is not even half that of court cases called "diversion" which is being suc- and subsequent imprisonment. cessfully applied in Anglo-Saxon countries and by which young people are intercented before being put on trial. The criminals and their criminal traits in other is the further development of so- such a manner that formal court senclo-therapeutic Inatitutions for juvenile tences with all their negative consedelinquenta with aevere personality de- quences become redundant.

Diversion has already been tried and proved in Sacramento, California, where,

after a while, the number of juveniles facing court charges dropped by 80 per cent. The proportion of arrests fell by

Moreover, the coat of the new meas-

The emphasia in diversion lies in the attempt to put the brakes on potential

According to Professor Schüler-Sprin-

gorum, this method is atili more or less allen to this country. In the United States, on the other

young people receive prophylactic treatment by psychologists and aocial workers which spares them from having a criminal record in cases of minor. crimes. This "gentle" procedure has not only been used in the case of everyday juvefille infringements of the law, although such cases are in the majority. They originally included only running away from home, truancy, general misconduct and cases in which a juvenile acemed likely to emberk on a career in the world's.

oldast profession. When diversion proved auccessful the programma was extended to actual crimes such as car theft damage to the new law came into force. property and possession of drugs.

According to Professor Schüler-Springorum, this method could also be appliared likely to show rather high figures. ed to the 60,000 youths between 13 and 18 and some of those between 18 and . 21 in this country who face criminal charges every year and who eventually filing auit aince in most instant provida the underworld with new blood. Rolf Henkel

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 December 1977)

New Divorce Act takes time getting used to

Has a divorce fatigue set in amang Germana? Statlatica certainly seen to indicate this. In the second half of 1975 there were some 50,000 divores This figure rose to 52,000 in the second half of 1976. But during the same pen od of 1977, the figure is unlikely to receed between 5,000 and 6,000. Are se facing a change in trend where divores are concerned?

The answer is an unequivocal no in fact, the trend towards more divorce it likely to continue in the years to come

A few figures can best demonstrate this trend to date: 1960 saw 48.000 & vorces in the Federal Republic of Ge many. By 1965 this figure had rism b 58,000, continuing to rise to 76,000 in 1970 and 106,000 in 1975, reach 112,000 last year.

Why then the apectacular doop in the second half of 1977?

There are three possible answer Firstly, the new Divorce Act with came into force on 1 July 1977 w which brought about fundaments changes in the procedure and thus airtual standstill in terms of divoices & tually granted.

Secondly, the mills of justice -& pecially of German justice - grind aceedingly slowly.

And thirdly, divorce is a painful buiness - especially so under the new ha - although in most instances only for

The change in the divorce law is by far the main reason for the startling drop in the second half of 1972

The new law introduced a legal principle whereby the consequences of divorce must be settled before a divorce can be granted, which is exactly the opposite of the law as it used lo stand.

This means that under the terms of the new iaw it must first be established - be it by out of court settlement of the court - who is to receive custody the children and who is to pay M much alimony to whom.

Furthermore, it must be decided by much capital a family has eccumulated during married life and how these pins ara to be distributed, who is to the ceive what in torms of household 1003 and many other related questions.

All this takea time. This is particularly trua whera pansion rights are concent - and titla la ona of the major points the new law.

In case of a divorce pension chim must be split now, whereas under is old law no auch provisions exists which favoured men as a rule, lave, women - and especially housewire -

This pension aplitting, too, must be sattled before a divorce can be po nounced. And frequently it takes must months before the insurance companie concerned come, up with the necessity

Small wonder, then, that there have been virtually no divorces granted sign But In a few months things are like

to chenge again, and divorce statistic This is primarily due to the fact the many women bided their time waiting for the new Act to take effect being

Amateur athletics has been in a women are the benaficiaries. Bruno Walter

(Die Weil, 6 December 1977)

SPORT

New-look dope ban includes steroids

Anabolic staroids have forced sports officials to taka a fresh look at dope bans. Revised recommandations in this country, as Profassor August Kirsch, president of the Ameteur Athtetics Association, axplains, provida for stiff penalties for offenders but do not go so far as to endorse proposals for an Indapendant narcotics squad,

An important agreement has been reached in the dispute as to what constitutea medical or pharmaceuticai improvement of performance in topflight competitive sport.

The management committee of the Sports League (DSB), the Frankfurtbased organisation representing fourteen and a half million members of affilleted sports clubs and associations, has endorsed a scries of amendmants to the 1970 recommendations on doping.

The amendments, which were framed after consultation with the Sports Medlcine Association and the Federal Sports Science Institute, start by listing prohi-

Phenylaethyl amino-derivatives such as pcp pills, narcotics and analeptics bave now been joined on the index by anabolic steroids, the body-building hormones.

The ban on anabolic steroids is even more extensive than for other drugs, which are merely prohibited prior to and during a contest.

Steroids are also banned during training, and spot checks will accordingly also be undertaken while athletes are in training.

There has been no change in the number of competitors on whom drug probes are to be conducted even though the 1970 regulations have proved impossible to observe on this point.

in individual (as opposed to team) events checka are to be conducted on the first three past the post end on a further three selected et random.

In field and track athletica there ere 38 Olympic disciplinea of which bctween twenty end 25 ere often contested at international tournaments, which would mean several hundred dope checks every time.

There is only one laboratory in the country equipped to carry out the necessary checks and this lab, which is in Cologne, aimply lecks the capacity to hand-

le such brisk buainesa. Tha DSB presidium in Frankfurt hes accordingly stated its intention of enlarging this fecility.

The revised Doping Charter recommends e ban of between four weeks and six months for first offenders, a ban of between one and two end e half years for aecond-timers and e 'life aentence' on subsequent offanders.

The DSB is not in fevour of the Idea of a narcotics squad operating independently of sports associations and empowered to conduct spot checks et will during contests and in training.

Sports associations are to retain ultimate responsibility for deciding on tha tournamenta at which dope checks are to be conducted and for carrying the checks out once this dealsion has been

quandary aince 1971 when the iAAI? banned anabolic steroids without baing able to conduct routine checks.

tn view of this difficulty the IOC did not Index sterolda until Montreal, while the European Amateur Athletica Federation, which did not introduce enabolic aterold checks until 1975, has still to reach a firm conclusion, so difficult is it to tell for sure whether an athlete hes been taking muscle pills or not.

Die Zeit recentty quoted remarka mede by a pharmacist at the March 1977 general meeting of the Amateur Athletics Association.

These remarks are unfortunately still sub judice and the proceedings of the appeals committee are unlikely to reach conctusion before next spring.

One accusation has, however, been dismissed in a 20 April t977 stetement to the Bonn Bundestag. The president is also unaware of any

resort to anabolic sterolds by the association's women sprinters and has never claimed that anabolic steroids were not on the association'a blacklist.

Everyone has elways been in e position to verify - and is still welcome to do so - that aterolds were blacklisted by the Ameteur Athletics Association in this country the moment they were banned by the IAAF, whose regulations are blndlng on us in this respect.

Reference was made in the controverslal speech to comments by AAA speclalists Dr Keul, Dr Klümper and Dr Kindermann. All three doctors were said to have prescribed steroids rather than have ethictes taka them without medical

The three specialists have since stated in writing that they only approve of prescribing anabolic steroida on therapcutlcal grounds. The Sports League and the NOC

issued a major declaration on matters of principle at the May 1977 meeting of the DSB management committee.

sports organisations everywhere are busy inproving training, medical and psychological facilities at the athlete's disposal. A number of concepts require closer definition. What, for instance, is techni-

cal manipulation, e concept which has yet to be incorporated in the new doping recommendations?

The scientific commission of the Federal Competitive Sport Committee has defined the concept as follows:

Teclinical manipulation as referred to in the declaration of principle is any kind of physical influence that is brought to bear on an athlele with a view to boosling performance end is 11kely either to endanger the athiete's health or human dignity or to effect adversely the reputation of aport."

The commission edded, however, that this definition requires further clerification in the form of examples epplicable to specific disciplines. August Kirsch tDie Zell, 16 December 1977)

Giacinto Facchetti, who drew tots for the qualifying rounds for the 1980

European soccer championships, could

herdly have done this country a bettar

Indy Luck at the Exceleror Hotel

will be staged in italy.

Turkey and Walea.

accomplishing.

Facchetti, who captained the Italian

with his customery caution, that this was

a task he felt tha team were capable of

Wilhelm Neudecker - Bayern Munich's controversial boss

Wilhelm Neudecker, Bayern Mu-nich's controversial boas, can look back on an unprecedentedly successful run at the helm of the Munich soccer club over the past twetve years.

In the Ruhr a manager who hed led hia club to four league championships, four Cup championships and four European Cup wins would have been regarded as an all-time great in his own lifetn Munich all that Wilhelm Neudeck-

er has to show for welding Bayem into a showcase of aoccer in this country is the Federal Order of Merit and the gold medals with his bust on them that he had struck three years ago to mark the club's seventy-fifth anniversary.

Modesty is not the hallmark of a man who has made his own way up from bricklayer to millionaire, Ncudecker, 64, enjoys being in the limelight and is by no means averse to jostling his way ln.

lle is a man who feels that If you want a job done properly you have to do it yourself. To all intents and purposes he is not only club chalman but also vice-chairman, treasurer and manager

A man who puts in ao much work is bound to make mistakes now and then. small wonder that praise and criticism have followed each other in such swift succession during his sixteen years with

During this time, of course, his style of management has markedly changed, tnitiatly he ran the club in a somewhat makeshift manner, but as he got the hang of club management he grew intent on self-aggrandisement.

Other men at the helm of Federal league soccer clubs have to take into account the views of others in the boardroom before taking major decisions. Not so Wilhelm Neudccker.

In this line of business the means jutify the end, especially when they are crowned with success. Take, for instance, the first intra-German European Cup encounter in Dresden in 1973.

En route from Munich to Dresden by autobahn Neudecker ruled that the team would atay the night at Hof, on the Bavarian side of the border.

The argument he advanced for this somewhat undiplomatic gesture was that gradual acclimatisation was a 'must' given the difference in eltitude between tha two cities.

Munich, it will be noted, is 530 metres above sea-tevel, Dresden 106

Tha following year Neudecker took a

Wilhalm Naudackas

tPhoto: Herstmüller) apecial coachload of Bavarian food to Msgdeburg for another intra-German encounter. He was unwilling to run the risk of GDR cooks doping his team.

tt is only fair to add that Neudecker, and Bayern, could not afford to lose elther game. He had welded Bayern Into a club with an annual turnover of between ten and thirteen million deutschmarks and needed every pfennig to pay stars such as Franz Beckenbauer, Gerd Müller and Sepp Maicr.

Wilhelm Neudecker evidently enjoys dealing with individuals and targe sums of money and Bayern provides him with ample opportunities of doing so.

Other clubs had little option but to follow suit. They not only did so with hardly so much as a murniur; they even elected Wilhelm Neudecker chalrman of

the league management committee. This vote was surprising in view of the cavalier way in which Neudecker deals with other clubs. Only recently, on the lookout for a new team coach, he signed Eintracht Frankfurt's Gyula Lorant without so much as a by-your-

Lorant was still under contract to the Frankfurt club but the Bavern boss succceded in pulling e fast one over on the less experienced Eintracht board.

Tha deal will certainly have gratified Wilhelm Neudecker and, as he would be the first to agree, professional soccer is not the place for scruples.

Oskar Schmidt (Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 December 1977)

Soccer's European championship draw

UEFA seeding, with countries being dieam a record 96 times, deputised for since the next Europeao championships. drawn. The first group consisted of this country, as reigning world champions. In order to quelify for the June 1980 Czechoslovakia (current European tournament and reach the final cight champions), Holland (No. 3 In Europe), Yugoslavia (No. 4), England end the thia country has merely to beat Malta, Soviet Union.

Team coach Helmut Schön was as . To make up the numbers Beiglum surprised and delighted as anyone else was also included in this first group, on hearing the news but chose to say, while the second group consistad of weaker countries Cyprua, Finland, Luxcmbourg, Malta, Norway, Iceland and Denmark. The remelning seventeen This outcome was largely due to countries made up Group Three.

Contestants in the seven qualifying rounds are as follows: Group 1: England, Denmark, Ireland, Bulgaria, Northern Ireland.

Group 2: Betglum, Norway, Austria,

Scotlend, Portugal. Group 3: Yugoslavia, Rumania, Spain

Group 4: Hollend, Iceland, Poland, GDR, Switzerland. Group 5: Czechoslovakia. Luxembourg, Sweden, France.

Group 6: Soviet Union, Finland, Hungary, Greeco. Group 7: Federal Republic of Germa-

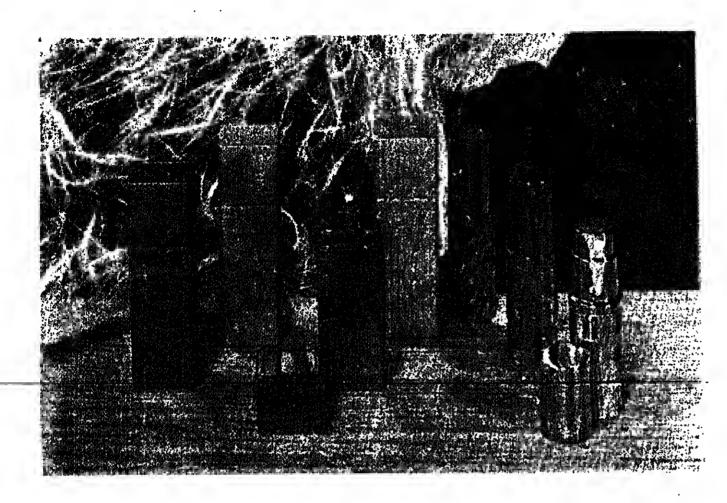
ny, Malta, Wales, Turkey. The seven group leaders will qualify for the final round in italy, which as host country automatically qualifies as

No. Elght.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 1 December 1977)



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